The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,500—NEW SERIES — BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY
— POONAH	3130	550	J. C. Chapman	3rd Nov.
L. BOKHARA	2932	600	H. Weighell	10th ,,
— SUTLEJ	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	17th ,,
L. KASHGAR	2021	450	R. G. Murray	24th ,,
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	1st Dec.
L. GWALIOR	2753	500	M. de Horne	8th ,,
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	15th ,,
L. LOMBARDY	2726	503	W. E. Breeze	22nd ,,
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	29th ,, 1883.
L. BRINDISI	3542	550	R. B. Haselwood	5th Jan.
— POONAH	3130	550	J. C. Chapman	12th ,,
L. SUTLEJ	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	19th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adams	26th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING at COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
SUTLEJ	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	17th ,,
ROME	5013	800	G. F. Cates	1st Dec.
THAMES	4101	750	W. D. Anderson	15th ,,
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	29th ,, 1883.
ROHILLA	3600	600	W. Barrat	12th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued :— 1st Class. 2nd Class.

	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st October, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class	£ 500 including	I Class	£ 520 including
II do.	340 wines.	II do.	350 wines.
III do.	150 With food.	III do.	155 With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agents.
The following or other first Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Wednesday	1st Nov. 1882.
CHINA, on Friday	1st Dec. 1882.
MANILLA, on Friday	15th Dec. 1882.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday	1st Jan. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 90 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route, £ 95	Brighton Route £ 80
,, ,,	II do.	do. .. 70	do. .. 58
From Naples,	I do.	do. .. 145	do. .. 130
,, ,,	II do.	do. .. 105	do. .. 90

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Oct. 11, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

Regular monthly steamers to Marseilles doing the run in 20 days.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 21st November.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built especially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries a Doctor.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, eight and under twelve ¾ ,,
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows.
Via Calis and Dover (Mail) ..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 0
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge.
The above steamer will be followed by the Colombo leaving 8th December.
For further particulars apply to
Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P. nl.	Comdrs.	About
s. s. ARMENIA	3,393	480	G. H. Read	31st Oct.
* s. s. ISCHIA	3,065	600	J. Macdonald	11th Nov.
s. s. ROUMANIA	3,395	484	T. G. Knox	18th do.
s. s. CALIFORNIA	3,410	1,017	Wm. Young	28th do.
s. s. NUBIA	4,500	600	—	9th Dec.

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

s. s. TRINACRIA	2,107	424	4th Nov.

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.
For rates and further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th October, 1882.

S. S. TRINACRIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th October, 1882.

CONSIGNEES of GENERAL CARGO per S.S. MILANDIA, also of 296 Tons of Coals, Shipped by HICKIE, BORMAN & Co., from Cardiff, are informed of her arrival, and requested to TAKE the DELIVERY of her CARGO, from Prince's Dock as they came to hand, failing they will be landed at their risk and expense.
THE BILLS of LADING may be forwarded to Captain PHIPPEN for COUNTERSIGNATURE at the Office of Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, DUBASHES, No. 1, Forbes-street.
WM. PHIPPEN, Master.

THACKER & CO., Ld.
READING ROOM.

VISITORS to BOMBAY can see the following papers in Messrs. THACKER and Co.'s Saloon on the arrival of the Overland mail, and are invited to pass a spare half-hour in so doing, the papers being filed for their convenience :—

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
GRAPHIC.
PUNCH.
ILLUSTRATED SPORTING & DRAMATIC NEWS.
TRUTH.
VANITY FAIR.
WORLD.
ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE.
FIELD.
OVERLAND MAIL.
HOME NEWS.
QUEEN.

ALSO DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
TIMES OF INDIA.
PIONEER.
CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE.
MADRAS MAIL.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
7, RAMPART ROW.
Telephone number 58.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY TAKEN OVER the whole of the STOCK of SEWING-MACHINES of Messrs. CHAS. ZERENNER & Co., of Bombay, and are prepared to attend to all Orders and Communications respecting the same.
H. A. GEYER & CO.,
6, Elphinstone-circle, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 21st October, 1882.

WE beg to inform our Constituents and the Public in general that WE have from THIS DATE HANDED OVER the whole of our STOCK of SEWING-MACHINES to Messrs. H. A. GEYER & Co., of Bombay, to whom all Orders and Communications respecting the same should be addressed in future.
C. ZERENNER & CO.,
4, Elphinstone-circle, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 21st October, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons, on 5th November, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. MECCA, 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th November, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.
Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.
IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th October, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE

FOR the prevention and cure of FEVER *(intermittent or remittent)* Ague and other Malarial Affections.

Per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from
THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.
Per pound box, Cash Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
TREACHER'S OZO

IS a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Cash Rs. 2 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation

Quarts, per doz., Cash, Rs. 7-12
Pints ,, ,, 5-4

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
IMPROVED ENEMA APPARATUS,

SIMILAR in shape to the ordinary India-rubber Syphon Enema, but manufactured in one continuous piece and not liable to split, nor become hard or sticky, being specially prepared to resist the heat of tropical climates : it is a complete Enema and Syringe Apparatus.

In neat case, Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S
CHICKEN WINE.

A LIQUEUR-GLASSFUL contains the nourishing constituents of a teacupful of strong Chicken Broth. For debilitated patients it is one of the most nutritious stimulants that can be given.

Per bottle Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
PURE NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL.

SUPPLIED under special engagement by one of the largest extractors in Norway. His factory is advantageously situated where the Fish can be delivered direct from the boats without being beached, and the extraction being rapidly effected at a low temperature, the result is an oil unsurpassable in paleness and purity. We have the CHOICE OF THIS OIL every season.

The New Season's Oil is now in Stock.
Per Bottle Re. 1.
Per 1 Galon or ¼ Gallon Tin, Wholesale Rates.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASOSON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

STANDARD
AERATED WATERS.
IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.

PERFECT FILTRATION.
TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

ONE important point to which attention is invited in the character of these waters is their
SUPERIOR PURITY.

The Company have in operation what is without doubt the very best system of filtration and charcoal treatment, rendering the water for potable purposes *absolutely pure.* Their bottle cleaning arrangements embrace special machinery for securing final *purity* before filling.

	Dozen.
Soda Water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash Water (British Pharmacopeia)	
Aerated Water (Eau de Seltz of the Cafés).	
Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopeia)	,, 1 0
Artificial Seltzer Water	
Lemonade	
Tonic Water ... All of superior quality	,, 1 0
Ginger Ale ... and delicate flavour.	
Gingerade	
Bottles charged Extra but allowed for on return	,, 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

TEMPLE BAR RESTAURANT.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.

THE MANAGER of TEMPLE BAR begs to announce to the Public that he has secured the services of the following talented artistes, just arrived from Europe, who will give a series of GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted), at 9 o'clock precisely :—

Herr Moritz Siegl ..... First Violin—Conductor
Ignaz Milner ..... First Violin.
Josef Siegl ..... Flute.
Adolf Matkovitz ... Clarionet.
Hugo Wilick ..... Violincello.
Frank Glaser ..... Basso.
Frau Francisca Siegl ..... Drum.
Fraulein Anna Schmidt ... Second Violin.
Teresa Nittner ..... Second Violin.
Marie Hentsch ..... Third Violin.
Julie Schenck ..... Third Violin.
Teresa Marshall ..... Viola.
Teresa Gorner ..... Cymbals and Tambourin.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY—ONE RUPEE.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LETTS'S DIARIES, LETTS'S DIARIES, for 1883, of all shapes and sizes.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS of best make, from As. 2 to Rs. 3 each.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE LACES.

THREAD AND SILK LACES,
WHITE IRISH POINT,
As. 4, As. , As. 12, Re. 1-0, Re. 1-4, per yard.

CREAM IRISH POINT,
As. 4, As. 8, As. 12, Re. 1-0, Re. 1-4, per yard.

WHITE TORCHON,
As. 4, As. 6, As. 8, As. 10, per yard.

CREAM DENTELLE CLAREMONT,
As. 8, As. 10, As. 12, Re. 1-0, per yard.

WHITE POINT DU CARDINAL,
As. 8, As. 12, Re. 1-0, Re. 1-4, per yard.

CREAM GROSVENOR,
Re. 1-0, Re. 1-4, Re. 1-8, per yard.

WHITE HONITON,
As. 12, Re. 1-0, Re. 1-8, per yard.

CREAM CARRACKMACROSS,
As. 10, As. 12, Re. 1-0, Re. 1-8, per yard.

CREAM DENTELLE EXCELSIOR,
As. 8, As. 10, As. 12, per yard.

CREAM POINT DE VENISE,
Re. 1-0, Re. 1-4, Re. 1-8, Re. 1-12, Rs. 2-0, Rs. 2-8, per yard.

CREAM DENTELLE DE FLORENCE,
Rs. 5-0 per yard.

COLOR DE GOLD,
As. 8, As. 12, Re. 1-0, per yard.

WHITE SPANISH (SILK,)
As. 6, Re. 1-0, Re. 1-4, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-0, Rs. 2-8, per yard.

CREAM SPANISH (SILK,)
As. 12, Re. 1-0, Re. 1-4, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-0, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 3-0, per yard.

BLACK SPANISH (SILK,)
As. 4, As. 8, Re. 1-0, Re. 1-4, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-0, Rs. 2-8, per yard.

CREAM INSERTIONS, 4 to 5 inches wide,
As. 8, As. 12, Re. 1-0, Re. 1-4, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-0, per yard.

BLACK INSERTIONS, 4 inches wide,
As. 12, Re. 1-0, Re. 1-4, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-0, Rs. 2-8, per yard.

SWISS EMBROIDERIES AND INSERTIONS,
As. 4, As. 6, As. 8, As. 10, As. 12, Re. 1-0, Re. 1-4, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-0, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 3-0, Rs. 3-8, per yard.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH, OR BY VALUE PAYABLE POST.

PATTERNS POST-FREE,
NO CHARGE FOR PACKING.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

ANTISEPTIC SURGERY.

THE following beautiful SPRAY INSTRUMENTS are now available :—

ARNOLD'S LARGEST SPRAY APPARATUS, in polished brass, with copper boiler, double jet, with stop-cocks, and lever safety valve. Produces a powerful four hours' spray.

ARNOLD'S SECOND-SIZE SPRAY APPARATUS, in polished brass, with copper boiler, single jet and stop-cock, and lever safety valve. Produces a powerful four hours' spray.

COLLIN'S LARGEST SPRAY APPARATUS, as recommended by Dr. Lucas, Championnière, in bronze with nickel-plated jets, &c., double jets and stop-cocks and safety valve. Maintains a large spray for five hours.

COLLIN'S SECOND-SIZE SPRAY APPARATUS, same in detail as preceding, but of smaller size. Maintains good four hours' spray.

COLLIN'S No. 3 SPRAY APPARATUS, same as preceding. Maintains good two and a half hours' spray.

COLLIN'S No. 4 SPRAY APPARATUS, single jet and stop-cock ; otherwise same as preceding. Affords good one and a half hour's spray.

COLLIN'S No. 5 SPRAY APPARATUS, single nickel-plated jet and stop-cock, nickel-plated boiler and pedestal, lever safety valve, &c. Gives a good one hour spray.

BENHAM'S BLOCK TIN SPRAY APPARATUS, single jet, glass gauge, brass safety valve, &c., as used at St. George's Hospital. Gives a small useful spray for one hour.

ANTISEPTIC OAKUM GAUZE, AND SILK DRESSINGS OF BEST QUALITY.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING
AERATED
WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

	Rs.	a.
Soda Water ... ...per dozen	0	12
Tonic Water ... ... ,,	1	0
Seltzer Water ... ... ,,	1	0
Lemonade and Gingerade ... ... ,,	1	0
Ginger Ale ... ... ,,	1	8
Raspberryade ... ... ,,	1	0
Aérated Water ... ... ,,	0	12
Potash Water ... ... ,,	0	12
Lithia Water ... ... ,,	1	8
Vichy Water ... ... ,,	1	4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RENOWNED SPIRITS.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	a.					Cash. per doz. Rs.	a.
54	0	... Special invalid	... BRANDY	... O. O. O. O.	...	54	0
		Matured expressly for Medicinal use, 15 years old.					
33	0	... Fine Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O. O.	...	33	0
		The celebrated Heart-labelled pure, soft, and delicate.					
30	0	... Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O.	...	30	0
		A choice matured Spirit.					
26	0	... Pale	... BRANDY	... O.	...	26	0
		Good and pure.					
22	8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Glenlivet	...	22	8
		The cream of Scotch Whiskies.					
22	8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Irish	...	22	8
		Soft, mellow, and mild.					
15	0	... Superior	... HOLLANDS	... Old	...	15	0
		A good wholesome spirit.					
18	0	... Unsweetened	... GIN	...Very superior	...	18	0
		Pure and fine by age.					
17	0	... Sweetened	... GIN	... Old Tom	...	17	0
		High quality and delicate flavour.					
22	8	... Finest	... RUM	... Old Jamaica	...	22	8
		An exquisite spirit softened by age.					

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

E. TAURINES, PHOTOGRAPHER,
67, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

E. TAURINES has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous patrons that he has REOPENED his ESTABLISHMENT with the NEW EXTRA RAPID GELATINE PROCESS. By this marvellous improvement all Photographs, "babies' as well as of grown up people," are taken INSTANTANEOUSLY ensuring in all portraits a very delicate and natural expression so difficult to obtain by the old process.
An inspection of the new styles is respectfully solicited.

TERMS MODERATE.

N. B.—Always in stock, a large collection of views and photographs of native characters of the Bombay Presidency at

RE. 1 PER COPY.

STUDIO OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SINGER'S GENUINE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES are every day becoming more popular than ever, as the following undisputable facts prove their superiority over all others.

It is an acknowledged fact that Singer's Sewing-machines are victorious in every contest. More than 200 medals and cups of trophies are awarded to them for the superior excellence of their work. Latest victory over all competitors at the Sunderland Exhibition, March, 1882.

It is an admitted fact that the Singer stands pre-eminent in point of Mechanical constructions. Thousands are now imitating Singer's, and when they are not sold by merits, they are sold by elegant finish and outward show, which prove in the end to be mere eyesores.

It is a noted fact that Singer's Sewing-machines are in use since the last half century and the unprecedented sale is owing to their universal satisfaction they have given.

It is a well known fact that Singer's Sewing-machines embody all latest improvements unequalled by all manufacturers who try to imitate Singer's and walk in their steps.

It is a complimentary fact that we have so many imitators. The conclusion is irresistible, that if a principle of construction be selected by a horde of imitators as the best to copy a genuine article by the original Company must be the best to purchase.

It is an unquestionable fact that the Singer's Sewing-machines have won a Sewing Match over 30 competitors including the best houses in the trade. Sole Grand Diploma of Honour received for being first in contest and for the perfection of their manufacture and the strength and the beauty of their stitch.

It is an apparent fact that the Singer has no equal, they are made of the best material, workmanship and finish, and are the most durable and the cheapest machine in existence.

It is a plain fact that on account of our increasing demand all throughout the world, and the success which we have achieved in India, it has led many to competition, but the name of the Singer Company is a sufficient guarantee and we fear no competition whatsoever.

Price lists and full particulars post free.

For cash or on monthly payments.

10 per cent. discount for cash.

To avoid deceptions buy only at the HEAD OFFICE in India, 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S
FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,

FULLY matured and of very delicate flavour, can be highly recommended as pure and genuine spirit.

Price Rs. 36 per dozen.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC CLARET,

AN excellent breakfast wine and good value for money.

Quarts Rs. 11 per doz.
Pints ,, 6 ,, ,,

LONDON CLUB SHERRY,

IS a fine old Wine, very soft and dry.
Rs. 28 per doz.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORENAS & CO.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS,
WINE, SPIRIT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

ICES—Every day three kinds of Ices are prepared ...Per Glass Ans. 4

CREAM SODA	...	,,	4
BRANDY—Exshaw No. 1	...	,,	8
Hennessy * * *	...	,,	8
Treacher's Heart Label	...	,,	6
Hennessy *	...	,,	6
WHISKY—Encore	...	,,	6
Kinhan's L L	...	,,	6
J. Crabbie	...	,,	6
Treacher's	...	,,	6
Thomson & Taylor's	...	,,	6
OZO, PHOSPHO, VIVONE, VIN VITÆ	...	,,	4
AERATED WATERS	...	,,	2
ZOEDONE	...	,,	9

COMFITS—All goods warranted pure and free from all deliterious ingredients. per lb. Ans. 12 to ... Re. 1-8

PASTRY—Every day fresh. Large orders executed with care and taste.

MORENAS & Co.

G. D. ANGELIS, CONFISEUR,

MAISON FRANCAISE, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,

BEGS to inform the public that he is prepared to EXECUTE and FORWARD large orders for BALLS, SOIREES, DINNER and GARDEN PARTIES, &c., at shortest notice, and that he has always in stock a varied assortment of FRENCH and ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY, all kinds of bonbons, chocolat à la crême, chocolat praliné, bride-cake ornaments, centre-pieces, and boxes, cosaques and bonbonnieres.

Café D'Angelis in 1 lb. tins, with directions for making.

Chocolat D'Angelis in cakes.

Compote d'ananas, prepared by G. D' Angelis.

Rich bride-cakes, christening, and handsomely decorated cakes made to order and sent safely to any part.

European attendance at large soirees by special arrangement.

Syrups prepared by G. D'Angelis—Raspberry, Pine-apple, Tamarind, Argeât, Gum, &c.

Prices moderate ; terms cash ; price-list on application.

Established 1880.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne late Army Medical Staff, to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most valuable and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. As other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholœraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., M.P.S., and late of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-Street, Bloomsbury, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous friends, and the public generally, that as the Municipality have made great changes in the names of the streets and numbers of the houses in the Fort, their present address is—although always the same establishment—

C. MARCKS & CO.,
43, RAMPART ROW,
WATCHMAKERS,
GOLDSMITHS,
JEWELLERS,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
SILVERSMITHS,
OPTICIANS,
DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

SOLE AGENTS,
In the Bombay Presidency for the world renowned Pianos of—
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART ;
AND
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS, LONDON ;
and also for the
CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF
DR. A. MENIST.

Illustrated price lists and Dr. Menist's Pamphlet free on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 4.
OPENING OF THE
BANDMANN SEASON.

THE greatest combination of attractions ever offered to the Bombay public.
FIRSTLY—HERR BANDMANN.
SECONDLY—MISS LOUISE BEAUDET.
THIRDLY—THE NEW LONDON COMPANY now on board the P. and O. steamer Sutlej and consisting of
MESDAMES GWYNNE, REEVES, and BLAINE, and
MESSRS. GLOVER, RODNEY, Mc CULLOCH, ARTHER, LOBBETT, ARNOLD, CRETE, and CROFTON.
FOURTHLY—New scenery by Herr Maurice Freyberger.
FIFTHLY—Introduction of the "Electric Light."
SIXTHLY—Powerful Orchestra of 16 performers under the direction of Mr. DUDLEY WYATT.
This great combination will appear in the world-renowned, celebrated emotional Drama entitled
PROOF
OR A
CELEBRATED CASE.

PROOF.—It commences to be interesting almost before the first scene is over, and retains the interest till the curtain falls. The success of Proof cannot be questioned for a moment.—*London Times*, April 28, 1875.

PROOF.—From the ingenious way in which the plot is worked out, we are bound to say that, for dramatic effect and powerful writing, proof is one of the most interesting plays at present on the stage.—*London Telegraph*, April 27, 1875.

PROOF.—The Union Square Theatre was crowded last evening by a fashionable and critical audience to witness the production of *A Celebrated Case*, a translation of "Une Cause Celebre," which has made a decided success in Paris. . . . The play was well received the curtain being rung up on five acts, and is destined to have a successful run. It has so many elements of popular interest, and is so well put upon the stage, that the public cannot fail to be attracted.

PROOF.—Nothing could be more thrilling or more affecting than this great drama, especially the first three acts which equal the best and most celebrated productions of M. d'Ennery. . . . The success was complete and thunderstriking.—*Le Figaro, Paris, Dec. 5, 1877.*

Box office for reservation of seats and the subscription list for 2 nights weekly (Tuesdays and Fridays), at Soundy and Co.
Prices of Admission, Box Rs. 16 and 32 ; Stalls Rs. 4. Pit Stalls, Rs. 3. Pit, Rs. 2. Back Seats Re. 1.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED my son, Mr. JOHN BENJAMIN NEUBERG, as PARTNER in my firm.
J. NEUBERG.
Bombay, 1st November, 1882.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER, 1882,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
*Indian

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 31.

ALTHOUGH private messages were received the first thing this morning, Reuter's despatches were not delivered till the afternoon. This delay must surely be to some extent avoidable, and we think subscribers have just cause for complaint, as telegrams which are not well up to time lose a great portion of their value.

Consols are again ¼ higher at 102¼, but in French Rentes a decline of ⅛ is noted. Rupee Stocks and Exchange Bank shares come unchanged.

In the General Produce markets no movement is advised.

The Liverpool Cotton market, Reuter says, closed with a hardening tendency, the sales being 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 were Surats. The tone given, however, ill accords with the Spot quotations, in which we observe a decline of 1-16d. in Mid Uplands and Fair Dhollera. Possibly, however, the hardening tendency may mean hardening downwards, not upwards; and if so it will better agree with the tenor of private messages, which all seem the reverse of cheerful. Good Ginned Broach with the good clause, February-March shipment, Canal, is quoted at 5 23-32d. per lb., showing a loss of about 2 per cent. on to-day's prices here, irrespective of commission.

EXCHANGE opened at yesterday's closing rates, but owing to weaker advices from Calcutta, the banks have since reduced their drawing rates for short paper by 1-32d. There is little doing in private paper, but purchases of bank bills to a fair extent are reported, mainly in 4 months' sight at 1s. 8 1-16d. We quote for ready paper:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 23-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 31-32d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 8 3-32d.	"
France, " "	2·11¾	"

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 3-16 prem., 60 days' sight at ⅛ discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but unchanged. Fours are quoted at Rs. 99¼ sellers, ⅛ buyers for ready and ¼ per cent. less for new loan deliverable in a month. Fours-and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 107¼.

SHARES are fairly steady. Bank of Bombay are ¼ per cent. higher at Rs. 777½. Press Companies as a rule are unchanged. Spinning and Weaving Mills are firm, and mostly Rs. 5 higher. Bombay-Burmah Trading shares are Rs. 40 lower at Rs. 2,750.

COTTON has been almost a blank to-day so far as new business is concerned. Prices are nominally unchanged, but there is a discrepancy of from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy betwixt buyers and sellers.

SEEDS and WHEAT are unaltered, but rather tending weaker.

FREIGHTS remain about the same. For Liverpool we quote 18s. 9d. to 20s., for Marseilles1 21s. 3d. A steamer is reported fixed for Hul. at 20s.

PIECE-GOODS are quiet, with no quotable change

COALS are very firm, with few sellers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Duke of Argyll, 2,036 tons, Captain W. Quine, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bhundara, 2,203 tons, Captain G. Phillips, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chindwara, 1,533 tons, Captain M. Macfarlane, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE ship Macmillan, 1,318 tons, Captain C. Grey, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Cardiff (22nd July), brought a cargo of 2,352 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE Anchor Line steamer Armenia, 2218 tons, Captain G. Read, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers: For Liverpool, Mr. and Mrs. Mercer, and Mr. J. Greenwood. For Port Said, one deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chittagong, 1,240 tons, Captain J. McKirdy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieutenant McDonald, Lieut. Williams, Mr. W. Bambridge, two Hospital Assistants, 107 European and Native soldiers, 2 women, 2 children, 9 convicts, 8 police sepoys, and 146 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Commander.	From
Duke of Argyll	Smith	Suez, Oct. 14.
Armenia	McKirdy	Calcutta, Oct. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
Bhownuggur	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
Chindwara	Macfarlane	Galle.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 28.

Penny, Lieut.-Col., R. A., on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 29.

Wilkinson, Captain, N. Fusiliers, on leave, from England.

OCTOBER 30.

Young, Lieut., Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Gilborne, Surg. Genl., on duty, from Poona.
Beavor, Captain, R. A., on duty, from Morar.
Wynell Mayone, Captain, R. A., on duty, from Quetta.

OCTOBER 31.

Marshall, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Bhooj.
Macnaghten, Lieut. Col., 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 31.

Clerk, Major, 4th Madras N. I., to join, to Bangalore.
Browne, Col., R. E., on duty, to Simla.
Nicholson, Major, R. E., on duty, to Simla.
Pearson, Surg. Major, on duty, to Lucknow.
Hayter, Lieut.-Col., Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.
Kennedy, Major, Comst. Dept., on duty, to Wellington.
Owen, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.

SURGEON DENTIST.
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to Bombay Gazette Office

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPTICIANS AND JEWELLERS,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have TAKEN OVER the entire STOCK of OPTICAL GOODS of Dr. A. MENIST, the well-known Oculist Optician, as well as his valuable instruments for suiting the sight.
The superiority of Dr. Menist's Pebbles is well known throughout India, and in order to place them within the reach of every one, he has now fitted them in steel frames, which they are authorised to sell for the price of the Pebbles only.
Dr. Menist's pamphlet may be had free on application; it contains numerous testimonials to his successful treatment, many of the cases having been previously in the hands of other Oculists, who had failed to find a remedy, and it also contains, for the benefit of persons who cannot pay us a visit, a sheet of questions, the answers to which, when carefully given, will enable us to select suitable glasses.
Up-country orders attended to promptly.
Testing Glasses sent on application.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"A KHOJA."—It would scarcely be wise to reopen that formidable discussion.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1882.

WE publish in another column the rejoinder of the Bombay Government to the late Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of local self-government. The document is unusually interesting, and on perusing it we are bound to say that if the Government of Bombay had exercised as much discretion in framing their previous Resolution as they have exhibited in this, the recent irritation in the relations of the two Governments might have been avoided. It was only natural that the Bombay Government should wish to clear up several misapprehensions which appear to have been entertained by the Government of India, and to explain more fully how they came to appear in an attitude of antagonism towards the scheme which Lord Ripon has so keenly at heart. When the declarations of the respective Governments come to be calmly examined, it is difficult to account for the display of ill-feeling by the actual differences between them. The Bombay Government are entitled to express satisfaction that "save in the matter of the appointment of Presidents of Local Fund and Municipal Committees, the Government of India would appear to approve generally of the orders regarding the measures to be adopted to give effect to the local self-government scheme in this Presidency," albeit the exceptions stated are rather more important than the Bombay Government would have us believe. Nevertheless, it is quite pardonable for Sir James Fergusson to argue that the divergency of opinion has arisen with regard to abstract ideas quite so much, perhaps, as from the show of opposition offered by the Government of Bombay to the plans of the Viceroy. But it would be difficult for the local Government to justify the general attack made on the policy of the Viceroy. Their Resolution displayed a dislike to the scheme which could not but provoke the Government of India to "criticise with some severity," as Mr. Nugent puts it, the general statements contained in the famous Paragraph 2. It is possible that the first Resolution of the Government of India indicated an unacquaintance with the peculiar circumstances of the Bombay Presidency which laid them open to an attack from the local Government. This opportunity, we presume, was too tempting to be avoided, however much discretion counselled otherwise; but no one will assert that the Viceroy was anxious to impose his scheme on any district without taking its peculiarities into account. It was the spirit of accommodation pervading the utterances of the Government of India, and which was reiterated in their last Resolution, that led us to regret that the Bombay Government should not have restrained whatever latent hostility they harboured towards the Viceroy's policy. Sir James Fergusson "is now willing to admit that the description given by him of the powers to be assigned to Municipal and Local Boards as 'unlimited' was not literally correct." He contends, however, that "the orders of the Government of India, as issued in their Resolution of May 18th, were of such a nature as to give this Government some ground for its belief that if carried out to the fullest extent they would lead, if not to a subversion of, at least to fundamental and vital changes in, the existing system." We think the Bombay Government could have acted more wisely to have candidly admitted the inaccuracy of their description, instead of endeavouring to justify their language on "some ground" supposed to be contained in the Resolution of the Supreme Government. We cannot perceive how the Viceroy's words can be made to bear the construction which the Government of Bombay would put upon them. It is quite correct that the plans of Lord Ripon, if carried out to their fullest extent, would lead to a subversion of the existing system. They were intended to do so; but the perfection of self-government sketched out by the Viceroy, as we understood it, was intended to stimulate the local Governments by a prospect of what might be done, and not to describe a state of things which was to be immediately enforced. The construction put upon the views of the Government of India, even though these may have been expressed in a tone of enthusiasm unfamiliar to the Government of Bombay, quite justified the belief that the latter were unwilling to give the new scheme a fair trial. We note, however, the present declaration of the Bombay Government that "the experiment will, under any circumstances, as desired, 'be tried in an ungrudging spirit.'" We have no desire to be uncharitable towards the local Government, but there seems to us to be a flavour of sarcasm about this observation which we hope is not an evidence of unconscious insincerity.

On the question of the presidents of Local Boards, the Government of Bombay adhere to their previous view, but they express this reaffirmation in a spirit of moderation which was conspicuously absent from their previous Resolution. The Governor-in-Council now regrets that there are few persons qualified for the post of chairman to be found in any but the larger Municipalities, but wherever "any private person is found fit to discharge the duties of President, and is willing to accept the office, he will have no hesitation in conferring a post upon a non-official." He further agrees to regard "merely as a temporary arrangement the proposal that Collectors should continue as a rule to be President of the Municipal and Local Fund Committees;" and he states, what is a strong point in his favour, that before the receipt of the last Resolution of the Government of India "this Government had issued orders calling upon all the Collectors and Commissioners to report the names of any private gentlemen in their respective districts or divisions whom they considered to be qualified for nomination to the post of President of a Municipal or Local Fund Committee." We are confident that had these views been as fairly stated in the Resolution of September there would have been no grounds for attributing a "grudging spirit" to the Government of Bombay. The statement that there are few districts which would furnish men fit to preside over Local Boards is worthy of serious consideration. The fact was admitted some time ago by the Sarvajanik Sabha; and though we are not prepared to dispute these statements, we do not think it was either wise or fair to employ the circumstances connected with backward localities as arguments against the leading principles of Lord Ripon's scheme, which was, moreover, in its inception an educational work. Had the Government of Bombay discreetly conceded the utmost liberty to the larger towns, and made the most of the concession, they would have escaped much adverse criticism with regard to their distrust of the lesser ones. Even the Government of India, after justifiably censuring the unreasonable powers entrusted to the presidents of local bodies which now exist, acknowledged that "there are tracts in Bombay, as in other Presidencies, where it is not possible at present to introduce the more advanced forms of local self-government. It is left to the Governor of Bombay in Council to determine in what places the new system may be introduced with a fair prospect of success." When Lord Ripon was prepared to allow latitude so extensive as this, one feels some difficulty in accounting for the animated phraseology which has been exchanged between the two Governments.

The Bombay Government manage to convict the Supreme Government of attempting to steal a polemical advantage in quoting isolated passages from the reports of the Bombay officials. It will be remembered that opinions were cited from Messrs. Erskine, Sheppard, Pratt, and Lee-Warner against the system of local self-government existing in the Bombay Presidency. The Governor-in-Council "highly appreciates the liberal attitude towards the natives displayed by these gentlemen," but he goes on to observe, very properly, that it appears to him "that each report should be considered as a whole, and not judged by brief isolated passages." It certainly minimises the force of Mr. Erskine's condemnation of existing local bodies as a delusion to learn that he accompanied this observation with the declaration that "the management of District Boards must for many a day to come be in the hands of the head of the district," and that he has no wish "at present to see the system of election as the means of obtaining members of Local Boards extend beyond what had been proposed by the Bombay Government." Mr. Lee-Warner's views, as quoted by the Government of India, are liable to considerable modification when read along with the remark that "if the masses were prepared to assert their rights I should gladly welcome in its entirety the present scheme; but until they are educated the abandonment of official control will throw back their emancipation considerably." Under this head the Government of Bombay fairly "score," but as the advantage has little practical bearing on the question, any more than the attack on the progress of the Bombay Presidency which provoked this part of the discussion, it is wise not to press it too strongly. There is another explanation of the Bombay Government for which they deserve credit. They were sharply brought to task for not obtaining native opinion on the Viceroy's scheme. They now point out that "the members of this Government had lost no opportunity of eliciting the opinions of native gentlemen whom they considered competent to give advice;" that the Collectors had availed themselves of their knowledge of native opinion; and that the Government had themselves considered numerous memorials from native societies which had been presented to them. They "did not understand that the Government of India desired to have documentary statements of the views of native gentlemen." To this explanation is appended the not very pertinent remark that "no trustworthy opinion could be formed from the public meetings held recently, and the resolutions there passed, at the instigation of travelling orators and agitators." Except to apprise the Government of India of the value placed by the Government of Bombay on the resolutions now being forwarded to the Viceroy from native meetings, we see no reason for introducing this observation at all. We do not think the explanation above quite satisfactory. Ordinary judgment, we would have thought, would have prevented an explicit request for native ideas to be answered by forwarding unacknowledged opinions filtrated through the minds of officials. It is a more conclusive reply to the alleged neglect of the views of Local Fund Committees to say that these reports were asked for, but as they were coming in very slowly, the Government, in view of the probability of legislation being required, did not think it advisable to delay an explanation of their own intentions. On the whole, we think the Government have made the best rejoinder they could have done, under the circumstances. Its tone is moderate, and as there is abundant evidence of a desire to co-operate cordially with the Government of India in their great task—a task, be it said, which has received the entire approval of public opinion in England and in India—we may hope that further disagreement will be avoided.

DR. HUNTER'S address yesterday, in reply to the memorials presented to him, was an interesting explanation of the objects with which the Education Commission was appointed. It would appear that one important aim was to place the educational system on a solid basis and to organise it after a logical fashion. For many years the Indian Government and the Home authorities have been at cross purposes as to the character which the educational system in this country should assume. In accordance with traditional English instincts, the Court of Directors, and after them successive Secretaries of State, have inclined towards a more or less purely voluntary system. As Dr. Hunter, however, pointed out, the actual facts had proved too strong for the operation of principles laid down in London. As a matter of fact there was no motive power in India sufficient to start a system of education which would have prospered under the occasional stimulus of grants-in-aid. Nor is this surprising when it is remembered that even in England voluntary education completely broke down. The Indian authorities have been all along working in direct contradiction to the principles on which they were instructed to proceed. In other words, they have founded a system under direct state management, instead of organising private and local enterprise. There is not now believed to be anything inherently wrong in state-managed education. Fifty years ago this proposition would have been hotly disputed. Even now, though it is recognised as the duty of the state to provide education of its own initiative if necessary, there remains the strong English feeling in favour of the local management of schools. This scheme is in accordance with the principles of local self-government. There is certainly no reason why local authorities should not build schools as well as make roads and drains. There is a suspicion that the want of a school makes itself less strongly felt, and that, consequently, a local board, if it were industrious at all, would be likely to sacrifice education unduly for the sake of comfortable locomotion. The experiences at home with School Boards has, to some extent, demolished this suspicion, though the unwillingness occasionally displayed by Town Councils in meeting the "precepts" (as requisitions for money are termed) of School Boards indicates that the control of education by a separate body conduces greatly to its efficiency. A comparison of the healthy, elastic system adopted in England with the bureaucratic organisation in France, for example, tells considerably in favour of the former, and justifies the wisdom of British authorities in London or Simla insisting on local government forming the basis of their Department of Public Instruction. It will be a duty of the Commissionto recommend a scheme for localising the control of education, under Government supervision, of course, in return for the grants which [illegible] make to supplement local e[illegible] the energy of the local auth[illegible] It is not to be expected tha[illegible] character can be universall[illegible] it is certainly imperative [illegible] made universal at all costs. [illegible] to lay down authoritatively [illegible] basis, justified by the re[illegible] country, on which all fu[illegible] shall proceed, and to whic[illegible] shall be gradually adapted.

The state of matters disclosed by the memorialists is sufficiently deplorable to demand the application of administrative energies to the construction of a really popular system of public instruction. The mere fraction of the school-age population (one-fifteenth) now in attendance at schools, the neglect of female education, the backwardness of the Mahomedans, and the unpractical character of the higher education afforded in the existing public schools, were overwhelming evidences of the crudeness of our educational system. The fact that twenty millions of the rising generation are growing up devoid of instruction, except of the most questionable type, is a fact which cannot be justifiably allowed to continue under an organised Government. With respect to the instruction at present afforded, the representations of the merchants, as expressed in their memorial, deserve prompt attention. It corroborates much of the evidence submitted to the Commission respecting the objections to limiting instructions to a preparation for the Matriculation examination of the University. The test supplied by this examination is certainly not one which affords any evidence of a fitness of a pupil to undertake the serious business of life. As a general rule Matriculation examinations imply quite the opposite, and indicate simply that the pupil possesses the necessary groundwork to proceed to a higher and more extensive course. To treat it, therefore, as a final examination is injurious to the student who does not proceed to the University. This matter is intimately associated with the question of technical instruction. There has been of late years a strong movement in England in favour of technical education, and the South Kensington classes and examinations, the Mason College at Birmingham, the Yorkshire College at Leeds, and similar institutions are the outcome of it. The move[illegible] has been due partly to the influence of f[illegible] competition in our principal industries, [illegible] partly to a revolt against a system of educ[illegible] the only object of which was to enable student to look down with contempt upo[illegible] less well-instructed fellow creatures. [illegible] truth is now being realised that education [illegible] have an immediate practical value, and [illegible] shall look with interest to what recomme[illegible] tions the Commission will make on this subject.

THE Viceroy has vetoed the Bombay Abkari Bill. The Government of India's letter on the subject has not yet reached the Government of Bombay, so the official reasons for the step are unknown, but the discussions on the measure during its progress through the Legislative Council will, no doubt, suggest sufficient justification.

As we announced some time ago, several steamers have been re-chartered by Government. One of these, the Deccan, is to be employed to take 800 mules to Rangoon. For what object the animals are transported to Burmah is not stated, but their destination has suggested the idea of timely preparations being made for difficulties with King Theebaw.

THE SALVATION ARMY CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Chief Magistrate's judgment in the Salvation Army case will commend itself to the community, and it gives "Major" Tucker a cue.

The magistrate, under the circumstances, was forced to accept the evidence of the police that a breach of the peace was likely to occur, as "Major" Tucker omitted to produce evidence (native) that a breach of the peace was not likely to occur. "Major" Tucker could have brought forward evidence that would have crushed the statements of the police had the "Major" taken the trouble to do so. Mahomedan gentlemen whose position and character, as well as knowledge of their community, would have made their evidence convincing, would gladly have testified against the evidence or opinion of the police.

A. B. C.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 13TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Commander A. H. Johnson, arrived in Bombay harbour from London this morning at 1 o'clock, with the European mails of the 13th October and the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Dr. and Mrs. Beaumont.
Mr. & Mrs. E. P. Alexander.
Mrs. Abadie and infant.
Mrs. Pilcher.
Miss Pilcher.
Miss Faucus.
Miss Nisbett.
Mrs. Hills and infant.
Mrs. Bedford and infant.
Mrs. and Miss Foord.
Major Sandeman.
Mr. D. T. Roberts.
Mrs. Roberts and infant.
Mr. Morrison.
Mrs. Maclay and sister.
Mr. Aikman.
Mrs. Aikman & two infants.
Mrs. N. D. de la Touche.
Mr. Woolcombe.
Mr. J. K. S. Kerschoyle.
Mr. G. H. LeMaistre.
Dr. Jos. Parker.
Mr. W. Staten.
Mrs. Geo. Jacob.
Master Henry Cooper.
Miss Alpe.
Mrs. Jacobs.
Mr. H. O. agnell.
Miss Bagnell.
Mr. and Mrs. L. Roberts.
Mrs. Shaw.
Miss MacDonald.
Mr. Fry.
Col. Prendergast.
Mrs. Mary de Lange.
Mr. Aviyo.
Mrs. Crofton.
Miss Gwynne.
Miss Reeves.
Mr. Glover.
Mr. Crofton.
Mr. Rodney.
Mr. McCullock.
Mr. Lobbett.
Mr. Poole.
Miss Fergusson.
Mr. J. B. Warhurst.
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Dunn.
Mr. Stanley Shaw.
Mr. G. Bird.
Mr. J. Hay.
Major and Mrs. Seaton.
Mr. W. Batcheior.
Mr. F. Bremner.
Serg. B. Rowland.
Mr. W. Coathirst.
Mr. and Mrs. Livingston.
Mr. M. Marriaffe.
Lieut.-Col. C. J. Hughes.
Mr. Melville.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. and Mrs. Knox.
Dr. and Mrs. Loch.
Mr. W. Fuchs.
Mr. and Miss Fuchs.
Mr. and Mrs. Lambert.
Rev. A. G. and Mrs. Cane.
Mrs. R. Home.
Miss Bell.
Mr. and Mrs. Karpeles.
Mr. Von du Vense.
Mr. Hammick.
H. A. Kirk.
Mrs. Vinson.
Capt. and Mrs. Spratt.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. J. P. Thomas.
Mr. R. S. T omas.
The Hon. L. Dampier.
Mr. J. Thomas.
Mr. H. L. Thomas.
Mr. J. R. Thomas.
Major Tandy.
Mr. H. Berger.
Major Ramsden.
Capt. Massey.
Mr. J. Cramp.
Lieut. J. Pearce.
Mr. A. A. Wace.
Surg.-Major Skeen.
Mr. A. B. Webster.
Mr. Cumberiedge.
Mr. F. R. Upcott.
Dr. E. Mulvaney.
Mr. and Miss Bartoli.
Mr. Finucane.
Mr. J. J. Sladen.
Mr. F. A. Elliott.
Mr. W. Kaye.
C pt. Nares.
Mr. W. Wilson.
Mr. Leefe.
Mr. and Mrs. Bocquet.
Mr. Hart.
Mr. Dhoste.
Mr. De George.
Mr. W. Ryland and son.
Mr. Woodruffe.

FROM SUEZ.—Dr. Gaye.

FROM ADEN.—Mr. J. W. Palmer.

THE GAIETY THEATRE SUBSCRIPTIO[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it would be to the interest of Mr. Bandmann to allow, as formerly, subscribers to transfer their box or stall ticket to friends when they themselves are unable to attend the performance. By precluding subscribers from doing so, the effect must be to greatly limit the number of

SUBSCRIBERS.

THE B. B. AND C. I. LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me, through your columns, to bring to the notice of the Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway the fact that there is no train to Bandora, in the afternoon, suitable for local passengers, and especially for students, leaving Colaba after 3-30, until 5-15 Bomby time. If the train which leaves Colaba at 4-15 Bombay time, and runs only as far as Dadur, where it is delayed for 2¼ minutes, were taken on to Bandora, there would be no ground for complaint. Certainly a great boon will be conferred on the students and office-goers residing at Mahim and Bandora, if the Traffic Manager will allow this train, called the Dadur local, to run as far as Bandora.

P. R. V.

EXTENSION OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 27th October, 1882.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 1521, dated 4th October 1882—Communicating with reference to the letter from this Government No. 3384, dated 19th September 1882, the observations of His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the Resolution of this Government No. 3583, dated 19th idem, on the subject of the extension of local self-government in the Bombay Presidency

RESOLUTION.—Ordered that the following letter be addressed to the Government of India:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1521, dated the 4th instant, and in reply to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council is glad to perceive [illegible] Resolution of the above mentioned.

3. The portions of the Resolution of this Government to which exception is chiefly taken by the Government of India are paragraph 2, which contained a general expression of the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council regarding the system which has hitherto been in force in this Presidency, and concerning the expediency of immediate and extensive changes in that system, and paragraph 6 in which this Government recorded its opinion that for the present at least in the majority of instances the appointment of non-official persons to be Presidents of Local Fund and Municipal Committees was neither practicable nor desirable.

4. As regards the first point His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets that he should have misapprehended the wishes of the Government of India, and is glad to be assured that it is not the desire of that Government to "subvert altogether the existing system in Bombay, or to confer unlimited powers upon Municipalities and Local Boards." The Governor in Council is willing to admit that the description given by him of the powers to be assigned to Municipal and Local Boards as 'unlimited' was not literally correct. I am, however, to submit that the orders of the Government of India as issued in their Resolution of May 18 last were of such a nature as to give this Government some ground for its belief that if carried out to the fullest extent they would lead, if not to a subversion of, at least to fundamental and vital changes in, the existing system. In the Resolution No. 1093, dated March 25 last, this Government of its own accord volunteered to introduce the elective principle in the City Municipalities at once and subsequently in the Town Municipalities if the experiment proved successful in the case of the chief cities, and contemplated the grant of increased powers in respect of local expenditure aided from Provincial Funds to the Committees created under the system suggested. Government at the same time observed that special difficulties existed in the way of the election of members of Local Fund Committees. In reply the Government of India in its letter No. 831 of May 31 last expressed a hope that this Government would be able to go still further in the direction of developing the system of local self-government than it then proposed or intended to do. In the meantime the Government of India had issued the Resolution of May 18 last in which it stated that "members of Boards should be chosen by election wherever it may in the opinion of the Local Governments be practicable to adopt that system of choice," and expressed a wish that that system should be established "now as widely as local circumstances will permit." It further stated that the Governor General in Council wished to see non-official persons acting wherever practi[illegible] Boards and that [illegible] officers of Government from the [illegible] and interference with the proceedings of the Local Boards, and the grant of new and greatly increased powers to the new Boards whose deliberations and decisions would no longer be guided and influenced by the experienced officers who hitherto have initiated and controlled the action of the Committees. This seemed to the Governor in Council to be a sweeping and momentous alteration of the system which for years has been in operation in this Presidency, and though quite willing, as he is and always has been, to co-operate cheerfully and cordially with the Government of India in carrying out the changes which that Government deemed desirable he considered it only proper to state that in his opinion this Presidency generally was not ripe for so sudden and large a change in the mode of local self-government and that the policy of conferring at once such extended powers on new Boards from which the official element would be almost entirely eliminated was one of which the results could not with any certainty be foretold. At the same time, however, he directed the adoption of measures which, except in the solitary instance of the appointment of Presidents of Boards, appeared to him to be calculated to meet the expressed desires of the Supreme Government, and which seem on the whole to be regarded as not unsatisfactory by that Government.

5. As regards the question of the appointment of non-official Presidents this Government, whilst declaring that in its opinion the appointment as a general rule of non-official persons to be Presidents was not at present practicable, did distinctly express its willingness to appoint private individuals in cases where suitable and qualified persons were to be found for the post. Beyond this it appeared to the Governor in Council imprudent to go: but he would now assure the Government of India that, wherever such a course is practicable and any private person is found fit to discharge the duties of President and is willing to accept the office, he will have no hesitation in conferring the post upon a non-official. He is fully prepared to concur with the Government of India in regarding merely as a temporary arrangement the proposal that the Collector should continue as a rule to be President of the Municipal and Local Fund Committees. That arrangement will cease at once as soon as properly qualified private gentlemen can be found and induced to accept the office, and the Governor in Council trust that the experiments which he hopes soon to make in this direction will prove so successful as to justify the adoption of the measure. I am here to observe that prior to the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, this Government had issued orders calling upon all the Collectors and Commissioners to report the names of any private gentleman in their respective districts or divisions whom they considered to be qualified for nomination to the post of President of a Municipal or Local Fund Committee. These reports have not as yet reached Government and until they are received His Excellency in Council is not in a position to form an opinion as to the number of appointments as Presidents which can in April next be conferred on non-official persons. I am, however, to remark that the number of persons fitted for the post is not likely at first at least to be large, and that in the opinion of the Governor in Council—an opinion which would, he believes, be concurred in by the most intelligent and best informed exponents of the views of the Native community—the instances in which competent Native gentlemen willing to take the post and to discharge its duties efficiently could be found for the office will be but few in the case of all smaller Municipalities and of the Local Fund Committees, and probably will not at first be numerous even in the larger Municipalities. The Government of India may, however, be sure that the experiment will under any circumstances as desired by it" be tried in an udgrudging spirit."

6. With reference to the remark in the last portion of paragraph 4 of your letter under reply, I am to state that this Government fully shares the sentiments of the Government of India in attaching the highest importance to the training of the leading and ablest men in the community to take a real interest and a prominent part in the management of their own affairs, but considered that the increased powers by the exercise of which the training is to be effected should be conferred somewhat more gradually than the scheme of the Government of India seemed to contemplate, and that before the political education of this class of the community had made some progress it was inexpedient to restrict still further than this Government proposed the authority of the Collector as the local representative of Government.

7. In paragraph 7 of your letter extracts are given from the reports of Messrs. Erskine, Sheppard, Pratt and Lee-Warner in support of the view that the system of local self-government is too elaborate and too elaborate to encourage much really independent action, the inference being that if there were less control there would be more and more efficient independent action on the part of private individuals. The Governor in Council highly appreciates the liberal attitude towards the Natives displayed by these gentlemen. I am, however, to invite the attention of the Government of India to other passages in the reports of the gentlemen mentioned which support the view of this Government that the emancipation of local committees from the modified control of the Collector as it now exists should be only gradually effected and that the time has not yet come when as a general rule the post of President could be held by non-official persons. It appears to His Excellency in Council that each report should be considered as a whole and not judged by brief isolated passages which taken without the context hardly adequately convey the opinion of the writer on the general subject. In his report Mr. Sheppard writes "much has been done here in the direction of establishing Committees both Local Fund and Municipal, and during the last 15 years considerable effort has been made to encourage a feeling of independent interest in public affairs," but that he is doubtful whether the experience obtained so far is of a nature to justify withdrawal from the supervision provided by the law of Bombay "and that he was of "opinion that real progress is more likely to be stimulated by relaxing supervision *gradually* as Committees prove themselves deserving, than by conceding at one stroke powers which the latter are not fit for, and the exercise of which will often be a source of considerable embarrassment to the managers themselves." Mr. Erskine whilst advocating the grant of increased powers to Local Boards and admitting that hitherto but limited freedom of action has been allowed to them at the same time states that the control exercised by District Officers for many a day to come be in the hands of the head of the district," that he fails to "understand how the chief executive officers are to supervise and control the acts of Local Boards without taking actual part in their proceedings," that "to banish officials from the Municipal Boards altogether would be a false estimation a false step," that as regard the Boards in Town Municipalities he "would rather see them for the present left as they are," that the present District and Taluka Local Fund Committees "are the best that could be got together" and he has "no desire to recommend any change in their composition," and that he has no wish "at present to see the system of election as the means of obtaining members of Local Boards extend beyond what had been proposed by the Bombay Government" in its Resolution of March 25 last in which it suggested the introduction of that system in the case of city Municipalities only. Finally Mr. Pinhey wrote that as it appeared to him "the intentions of the Government of India have, to a great extent, especially as regards District Boards, been forestalled in the Presidency, and the system now in force requires but a little modification to render it all that the Government of India desires." The modifications made by this Government in that system with a view to carrying out what it believed to be the wishes of the Government of India have been very extensive, and far in excess of those deemed necessary by Mr. Erskine, but His Excellency in Council regrets that they have not altogether satisfied the Government of India. The third officer, Mr. Pratt, from whose report a quotation is made by the Government of India does in the passage quoted remark that in his opinion the powers exercised by the various Local Boards have been so circumscribed and limited that but little real [illegible]y has been left to them. He, however, also [illegible]that" he does not consider that the Natives [illegible]as seen them are fit for self-government [illegible]that government is very strictly watched [illegible]ged in with fixed rules beyond which they [illegible]go, and by which they must be bound." [illegible] City Municipalities the power of control Government can exercise is not more than is [illegible]ry to the proper administration of the [illegible]al funds," that with regard to town [illegible]alities the only change necessary is to con[illegible]as many as are fit City Municipalities," and [illegible] thinks that "Chairman of Local Boards [illegible]for the next year or two be, as a rule, offi[illegible] the remaining officer, Mr. Lee-Warner, from whose intelligent report the Government of India quotes a short passage regarding a tendency to dictate to Municipal Committees has elsewhere in his letter given expression to views to which I am desired to solicit the attention of the Government of India. After giving illustrations showing what has been the course followed by non-official Commissioners when acting in accordance with their own views, he says that he would probably be the course they would adopt if allowed greater liberty of action he remarks "if the masses were prepared to assert their rights I should gladly welcome in its entirety the present scheme; but until they are educated the abandonment of official control will throw back their emancipation indefinitely . . . . My humbly opinion is that if the withdrawal of official control, as contemplated in the Resolution of May 18th of the Government of India) is literally carried out the political future of the country will be sacrificed. I anticipate that the retrogression would immediately commence in matters of taxation and sanitation, public works would suffer, and the ultimate withdrawal of official control is in my opinion premature . . . . If the sheep of India are to be turned adrift in the fields of experimental administration the official shepherds I believe the work of the last 20 years will be undone." Numerous other passages could be quoted from the reports of the officers of this Presidency which fully support the views expressed by this Government, but as a printed copies of those reports have already been supplied to the Government of India it appears unnecessary now to do so. The Governor in Council would merely observe that whilst desiring to co-operate heartily with, and to carry out the orders and policy of the Government of India he felt that he would have been wanting in his duty had he not attached due weight to and represented the opinions which are almost universally entertained by those best acquainted with the Province entrusted to the charge of this Government.

8. It was not the intention of the Governor in Council to suggest in paragraph 2 of this Government's Resolution of the 19th ultimo that the existing system of Municipal and Local Fund administration in this Presidency is so perfect as to make any change undesirable. Nor as it appears to him can such a suggestion be found in that paragraph. The Governor in Council is aware that the present system, like most other systems of administration, has its defects, though practically it has on the whole worked exceedingly well, but he considers that the measures directed to be taken in the above-mentioned Resolution will fully suffice to remedy those deficiencies, and will give to the various Local Boards at least enough freedom of action at the commencement. Time alone can show what will be the result of the experiment which shortly will be on its trial.

9. With reference to the remark concerning the number of City Municipalities I am to state for the information of the Government of India that after careful enquiry the Governor in Council has seen reason to direct that 14 of the present Town Municipalities shall be raised to the rank of City Municipalities with effect from April 1st next. The number of City Municipalities will then be 24.

10. The Government of India in paragraph 4 of the letter under reply calls in question the correctness of the assertion made by this Government that they have not hitherto been satisfied the Government of India. The third officer, Mr. Pratt, from whose report a quotation is made by the Government of India does in the passage quoted remark that in his opinion the powers exercised by the various Local Boards have been so circumscribed and limited that but little real [illegible]y has been left to them. He, however, also [illegible]that" he does not consider that the Natives [illegible]as seen them are fit for self-government [illegible]that government is very strictly watched [illegible]ged in with fixed rules beyond which they [illegible]go, and by which they must be bound." [illegible] City Municipalities the power of control Government can exercise is not more than is [illegible]ry to the proper administration of the [illegible]al funds," that with regard to town [illegible]alities the only change necessary is to con[illegible]as many as are fit City Municipalities," and [illegible] thinks that "Chairman of Local Boards [illegible]for the next year or two be, as a rule, offi[illegible] the remaining officer, Mr. Lee-Warner, from whose intelligent report the Government of India quotes a short passage regarding a tendency to dictate to Municipal Committees has elsewhere in his letter given expression to views to which I am desired to solicit the attention of the Government of India. After giving illustrations showing what has been the course followed by non-official Commissioners when acting in accordance with their own views, he says that he would probably be the course they would adopt if allowed greater liberty of action he remarks "if the masses were prepared to assert their rights I should gladly welcome in its entirety the present scheme; but until they are educated the abandonment of official control will throw back their emancipation indefin

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SETTLEMENT OF AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, OCT. 30, EVENING.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a paragraph this evening, stating that Earl Dufferin will proceed as a temporary measure to Cairo, to conclude the negotiations in connection with the settlement of Egypt, and will be assisted by Sir Edward Malet.

THE VISIT OF NATIVE OFFICERS TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

The detachment of native officers and non-commissioned officers of the Indian Army now on the way to England has arrived at Malta.

EXPEDITION TO THE SOUDAN.

An expeditiion is being prepared at Cairo against the false prophet in the Soudan, who is now besieging the capital of Kordofau with his forces.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the Egyptian Government were opposed to any assistance being rendered to the expedition by certain British officers whose services had been placed at their disposal.

BAKER PASHA'S SCHEME.

The *Times* in a leading article announces that the British Government disapprove of Baker Pasha's scheme for the reorganisation of the Egyptian Army.

THE SCARE AT LYONS.

LYONS, OCT. 30.

Confidence is reviving here. No outbreak has yet taken place.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS AND THE SHORT SERVICE SYSPEM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 31.

A special London telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Oct. 31, says Sir Frederick Roberts, in an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, mitigates his Mansion House speech on short service. He expresses negative satisfaction with the present system, and suggests various improvements.

Major Henry Brackenbury has been appointed to the Garrison Artillery at Colaba.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, OCT. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Scotsman left here for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, to-day.

MALTA, OCT. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 28th inst.

THE Maharanee of Vizianagram has contributed the sum of two thousand three hundred and forty-three pounds, in order to complete the sum of ten thousand pounds required for the Northbrook Club and Institute, which has been established for the comfort and convenience of native gentlemen visiting England. Her Highness had already contributed the sum of one thousand pounds when the institution was first started. A letter of thanks has, a Madras paper says, been forwarded to Her Highness by Lord Northbrook, as Chairman, by the desire of the Committee.

THE Indian Contingent Entertainment Committee are not the first people who have found it impossible to please everybody. There is certain to be some dissatisfaction, with more or less reason for it, in connection with so large an affair; but we think the Committee might have been spared the following charge, preferred by the *Indu Prakash*:—"In the matter of the substantial part of the entertainment, we understand, the white soldiers had the lion's share. The niggers were treated to a sumptuous dole of a quarter of a seer of sweetmeat, and two *b r s* each. This surpasses in liberality the celebrated one-pound ration. We hear the stalwart sepoys complained bitterly of their scanty fare, but they had to accept the inevitable." Whatever the *Prakash* may have heard, the fact was that the sepoys received the liberal allowances; in the great majority of instances more than they could eat, and probably in every case more than was good for them.

WITHIN the last week several changes have taken place among the higher officers of the Bombay Municipality. Mr. R. P. Brunton, Assistant Health Officer, has been appointed Assessor on a salary of Rs. 900 a month, in the place of Mr. J. F. Hutchinson; and Mr. James Leask, who was employed under the Kurrachee Municipality, succeeds Mr. Brunton. Mr. Hutchinson, who, on the expiration of the three months' privilege leave granted to him, had resumed charge of the office of Assessor, has been granted a year's furlough to England from the 27th ultimo, and at the expiration of it will retire on pension. Mr. W. B. Fellows acts as Assessor for Mr. Brunton, who has obtained a month's privilege leave.

WE publish under the head of Military News the official report of the proceedings of a court-martial held at Quetta on the 3rd October for the trial of Major Duncan John Stewart, Wing Commander of the 3rd Bengal N. I., who, we believe, is a son of Sir Donald Stewart, Commander-in-Chief in India, on charges of assaulting two brother officers, Major Arthur Fitzgerald, Wing Commander of the 26th Bengal N. I., and Lieutenant R. H. Jennings, R. E. The case appears to have arisen out of a billiard-room quarrel, in which Major Steward was the aggressor. The charges were that he kicked Major Fitzgerald in the face and further attempted to strike him, and that he struck Lieutenant Jennings with his clenched fist in the face, and kicked him on the leg. The court found the accused officer guilty of the charges against him, and sentenced him to take rank and precedence in the General List Infantry of the Bengal Army, and in the Army, as if his appointment as Major bore date the 31st December, 1879. The date of his appointment as Major given in the Army List is the 20th September, 1879, so that officers gazetted to their majority between that date and the 31st December—two months and ten days—will now take precedence of him for future promotion. The Commander-in-Chief, in confirming the proceedings of the court-martial, remarks that "in awarding a penalty which is to my judgment inadequate to the gravity of the offence of which Major Steward has been convicted, the Court seems to have given undue weight to the evidence of his previous good service." But His Excellency does not make any order directing revision or reconsideration of the sentence.

THE *Dnyan Prakash*, a Poona native paper, reports that a short time ago a private meeting of some influential bankers and capitalists in Poona was held under the auspices of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, at which they expressed their willingness to take some shares in the proposed Agricultural Bank and to try their utmost to make the scheme a success, if the Government fulfilled three conditions. These three conditions are: —(1) The Government should appoint a special officer for the purpose of ascertaining and settling the existing debt of the agriculturists in that taluka which the bank might select for the purpose of trying the experiment; (2) the Government should undertake the recovery of the annual instalments which the bank may fix; (3) the Government should remit wholly, or at least partially, as it may deem proper, the stamp duty and court fees on the operations of the bank.

THE trial of Showell, in connection with the Commissariat frauds during the late Afghan campaign commences at Lahore to-morrow, the 2nd November.

THE Lahore paper has received from the Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Dharnoal, samples of some of their earliest manufactures, which are especially interesting as being the first woollen textiles produced by English machinery in the Punjab. "The cloths—some half-dozen varieties—are of unexceptional quality, there being no admixture of cotton or other substance with the pure wool; and they are offered at prices so low that they must command a ready sale."

WE have received the Journal of the National Indian Association for October, which contains articles on "Peasant Life in Bengal," "Medical Women for India," "Gardening for Hindu Homes," and other interesting subjects.

IT has been settled, the Government of India having sanctioned the measure, that Messrs. D. G. Barkly and R. C. Burney are to be appointed, for one year, Additional Judges in the Punjab Chief Court. Some such measure was required to relieve the pressure of judicial business under which the Court has laboured for a long time past. At the close of the last official year there were 1,718 appeals pending, of which 423 had been on the file for more than 12 months; and the pending file is now so heavy that appeals admitted to a Bench are fixed for hearing in February, 1884.

MAJOR FIREBRACE, of the Public Works Secretariat, at Simla, has accepted the London Secretaryship of the new Bengal and North-Western (Patna-Buraitch) Railway, and will shortly resign the Government service to take up the duties of that appointment.

THE question of the amalgamation of the Post Office and Telegraphs of India has, we understand, been quite recently again under the consideration of the Government of India, and the very general impression in the departments concerned is that the opportunity of Colonel Murray's retirement on the expiration a few months hence of his term of service will be availed of to place the administration of these two kindred services under a single head.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Rangoon regarding the crop prospects in Burmah:—The rainfall, which some weeks ago was below the average of last year, has now exceeded it, and there is every prospect of a good harvest. Cattle-disease has not been so general this year as in some previous seasons, and, with the exception of a little cholera in Arakan and Tavoy, the public health has been good. Rice may therefore be expected to remain low in price in 1883, and a good shipping season will follow as a matter of course. In the past two months rice has been largely shipped to Mandalay from this, owing to a scarcity and advance in price there, caused, it is said, not by an unfavourable season, but by the quantity of land allowed to remain uncultivated, owing to the attractions offered by the Mandalay lotteries to village agriculturists and labourers.

IN noticing the death of Mr. Colquhoun's companion on his recent journey, a home paper says:—Mr. Wahab, an engineer by profession, was the eldest son of the late Major-General Wahab, of the Madras Army. He was, perhaps, less fitted physically than his companion, Mr. Colquhoun, to cope with the climatic difficulties of an enterprise like that undertaken by the two travellers. Strong in pluck and the spirit of endurance, he was of a more sensitive temperament than most men who have accomplished great and perilous journeys. But one of the prominent ideas of Charles Wahab's life was usefulness: he bravely left all other considerations out of the question when the trip and its probable geographical and commercial advantages were put before him. He prepared to accompany Mr. Colquhoun on the shortest notice, barely allowing himself time to say farewell to his relations and friends. Inured to self-sacrifice, and of a disposition to make the best of whatever position he might find himself in, Mr. Wahab had trained himself to bear hardships; but in his case, unfortunately, the will to do has had to surrender to bodily disease. It was not alone in connection with the expedition through Southern China that Mr. Wahab was known. He had no little literary ability, and was a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and also the author of a book on the human hand."

A PRIVATE letter from Cairo by the last mail, which has been communicated to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, says that the rupee was being freely accepted at the full value of 2s. Probably the rehabilitation of the rupee was as much due to the presence of the troops, as to the ignorance of the people of Cairo. Anglo-Indians of a speculative turn of mind made an attempt to profit by the blink of sunshine, buying up rupees—12 to the sovereign—and disposing of them at the full equivalent of florins.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government transport steamer Khandalla, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez, which port she left on the 14th October, with Mr. Cornwall, Director of the Field Post Office, Mr. Chand, Postmaster, 1 sergeant and 92 followers of the Transport Department, 1 conductor, 1 sergeant, and 12 men of the Ordnance Department, and 1 native, 22 followers, 199 mules, and 3 horses.

THE s. s. Rosshire left Suez for Bombay on the 27th ultimo, and is expected here on or about the 8th instant, with 1 officer, 2 warrant officers, 1 horse, 2 ponies, and 305 mules.

THE undermentioned officers are to accompany His Excellency Sir Donald Stewart during his tour:—Major-General Sir G. R. Greaves, K.C.M.G., C.B., Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. L. S. Sanford, Officiating Quartermaster-General; Colonel E. F. Chapman, C.B., Military Secretary; Colonel T. E. Hughes, Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant-Col. Haines, Aide-de-Camp, and Officiating Interpreter; and Surgeon-Major R. W. Davies, Surgeon to His Excellency. Letters intended for officers accompanying His Excellency should be addressed to "Army Headquarters, Commander-in-Chief's Camp, care of Railway mail service," without the addition of a post town.

THE following transfers of Royal Artillery officers have been made:—Captain Fanshawe, from Allahabad to Govindgarh, for duty with the Royal Artiller; there; Lieutenant Biddulph, from Rawal Pindi to Jutogh, to join No. 5 Mountain Battery; Lieutenant Keir, from Morar to Meerut, to join G-A. R. A.; and Lieutenant Slater, from Meean Meer to Meerut, for duty with G-4 R. A.

THE Inspector of Gymnasia has left Simla on his tour of inspection. Commencing with Umballa, he will proceed as far as Mooltan, whence he goes on towards the Bombay Presidency, *viâ* Kurachee.

LIEUTENANT BOWRING, 27th N. I., has been appointed Wing Officer, 17th N. I.; and Major Marsh, 18th Bengal Cavalry, Station Staff officer, Ferozepore.

BRIGADE SURGEON McGRATH and Surg.-Major Clarke have been posted to Lucknow and Morar, respectively, for medical charge of the station hospital.

THE following postings and transfers of Veterinary Surgeons have been ordered:—Veterinary Surgeon J. B. W. Skoulding, from the Royal Artillery at Umballa to the Royal Artillery at Lucknow. Veterinary Surgeon T. Caldecott (on relief) to F-4 Royal Artillery at Fyzabad, and accompany the battery to Morar. Veterinary Surgeon W. Walker to march with K-3 Royal Artillery from Morar to Fyzabad. Veterinary Surgeon R. Pringle on return from leave, on medical certificate, to join E-4 Royal Artillery *en route* for Bareilly, taking over charge of P-3 Royal Artillery half-way, and returning to Meean Meer. Veterinary Surgeon J. J. Philips to accompany P-3 Royal Artillery, towards Meean Meer, and to assume charge of E-4 Royal Artillery, returning to Bareilly with the battery. Veterinary Surgeon J. D. Edwards to accompany Q-3 Royal Artillery to such place as he may assume charge of O-4 Royal Artillery, with which he will return to Barrackpore. Veterinary Surgeon J. W. A. Morgan to accompany O-4 Royal Artillery till he meets Q-3, of which he will assume charge, returning with the battery to Saugor.

WRITING from Bahawalpore on the 24th October, a correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—

In some parts of India preparations are being made for suitable arrangements for the reception of the Indian Contingent returning from Egypt, and Bahawalpur is not behindhand in this respect. His Highness the Nawab, hearing that the 20th Punjabees on their return from Egypt were to pass by rail through the State, issued orders to entertain all the officers, soldiers, and camp-followers. The invitation was sent and accepted. Mirza Agha Mohamed, the head of the Revenue Department, with a Tahsildar and other officials, went to Khanpur (a railway station in the State, where the regiment was to halt) to entertain and give a hearty reception to the regiment. Provisions, wines, and a number of servants, cooks, &c., were railed from Bahawalpur to Khanpur. The entertainment took place on the 23rd. The officers with the regiment have thanked His Highness the Nawab for his hospitality. The Prime Minister, Mohamed Mehdi Khan, carried out His Highness's wishes in such a way that all passed off admirably.

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SOME tall scoring is reported from Shahjehanpore as the result of the third and fourth days' shooting in the W. I. R. A. meeting. In match VII. (500 and 600 yards) Lieutenant Lamb is reported to have made 69 out of the possible 70, but we are inclined to take the figure as a misprint for 59. In match VIII. (800 and 900 yards) Lieut. Lamb scored 56 (h. p. s. 70), and Col. Sergt. Cunliff 55. In match IX. (800 and 900 yards) Lieut. Lamb scored 96, Lieut. Darrah 94, and Col. Sergt. Cunliff 80, out of the possible 100. The scores made in match IX. count with those obtained at 1,000 yards in match X. for the Viceroy's cup, for which Lieut. Lamb is credited by the *Pioneer* with the grand total of 147 out of the possible 150—the same score as that made by Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee at Poona. But here again there appears to be some mistake—probably the figure should be 137 instead of 147, as to obtain the latter total, with 96 points out of 800 and 900 yards, Lieut. Lamb would have had to add 51 at 1,000 yards, or one point more than the highest possible. Rigby's breech-loading match rifle, with which, we believe, Lieut. Lamb shoots, is a splendid weapon, but even it, and however well held, is scarcely capable of accomplishing that feat. Lieut. Lamb's aggregate for the Championship is given as 555, which would give an average of 4·62 per shot.

COURT-MARTIAL UPON AN OFFICER.

THE following court-martial proceedings have been published:—

At a General Court-martial, assembled at Quetta on the 3rd day of October, Major Duncan John Stewart, of the General List Infantry, of the Bengal Army, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances; in that he, in the first instance, at Quetta, on the 22nd of July, 1882, when one of the company looking on at a game of billiards, maliciously kicked in the face Major Arthur Fitz-Gerald, an officer of the same General List, and thereafter attempted to strike him; in that he, in the second instance, at the time and on the occasion mentioned in the first instance of the charge, maliciously struck with his clenched fist in the face, and thereafter kicked on the leg, Lieutenant R. H. Jennings, of the Royal Engineers.

The Court find that the prisoner, Major Duncan John Stewart, of the General List Infantry, of the Bengal Army, is guilty of the charge, in both instances.

The Court sentence the prisoner, Major Duncan John Stewart, of the General List Infantry, of the Bengal Army, to take rank and precedence in the General List Infantry of the Bengal Army, and in the Army, as if his appointment as Major bore date the 31st of December, 1879.

Quetta, 9th October, 1882. C. S. STURT, Colonel, President.

CONFIRMED.—In awarding a penalty, which is in my judgment inadequate to the gravity of the offence of which Major Stewart has been convicted, the Court seems to have given undue weight to the evidence of his previous good service.

D. M. STEWART, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, 18th October, 1882.

Major Stewart is to be released from arrest and to return to his duty.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 30.—The barometer has risen in Burmah and Southern India, but has fallen elsewhere, and most in Orissa. There is a depression in the Northern Circars. The wind is southerly in Burmah, and north-easterly to northerly west of the Bay of Bengal. The rainfall is unimportant.

PRESENTATION OF MEMORIALS TO THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

THE Education Commission sat at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University yesterday afternoon to receive memorials from public bodies, &c.

The first memorial presented was that of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution. This address was read on the occasion of the Commission visiting the institution on Monday, and the substance of it appeared in our columns yesterday. The address was presented by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

Mr. Telang introduced to the Commission the representative of the Anjuman-i-Islam, which he said was doing good work in connection with the establishment of schools for Mahomedans.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

The memorial of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay was read by Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee. The following are extracts from the memorial:—

Your memorialists beg to put on record the lively satisfaction they feel at the arrival of the President and members of the Education Commission to the capital of Western India, and to express a conviction that while the labours of the Commission cannot fail to do an immense amount of good to the cause of general education in India, it is the Mahomedan community, and the interests of Mahomedan education in particular, that must be more largely benefited than any other community in consequence of the peculiar circumstances by which they are surrounded. 3. To show the present deplorable state of the Mahomedan community of this Presidency in regard to high education, your memorialists beg to invite your attention to the following startling facts, taken from the report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1880-81:—The Deccan College has 175 students, but not a single Mahomedan. The Elphinstone College has 175 students, and only 5 Mahomedans. The Poona Engineering College has 24 students, but not a single Mahomedan. The St. Xavier's College has 71 students, and only 1 Mahomedan. The General Assembly's Institution has 85 students, and no Mahomedan. The following figures show the same painful state of things exists in regard to special or scientific education amongst Mahomedans:—The Government Law School has 152 scholars, and only 3 Mahomedans. The Grant Medical College has 265 pupils, only 3 of whom are Mahomedans. The Poona Engineering College has 159 students, only 5 of whom are Mahomedans. The figures given below show that Mahomedans, as a rule, have no received any benefit from the High Schools of the Presidency:—The Poona High School has 57 students, out of whom only 12 are Mahomedans. The Sholapoor High School has 110 students, out of whom only 2 are Mahomedans. The Ahmednuggur High School has 179 students, out of whom only 10 are Mahomedans. The Elphinstone High School has 795 students, out of whom only 17 are Mahomedans. The Surat High School has 114 students, out of whom only 19 are Mahomedans. The records of the University show that while in less than 13,247 students belonging to other communities have passed the Matriculation Examination during the last twenty-three years (1859 to 1881), only 48 Mahomedan youths have passed the same examination. The same painful figures given below show the same painful states of things in regard to secondary education:—There are 6,735 pupil-learning English in the city of Bombay, out of whom only 309 are Mahomedans. There are 9,586 in Central Division, out of whom only 307 are Mahomedans. There are 977 in North-East Division, out of whom only 39 are Mahomedans. There are 4,459 in Northern Division, out of whom only 182 are Mahomedans. There are 2,891 in Southern Division, out of whom only 62 are Mahomedans. There are 19,965 in Sindh, out of whom only 795 are Mahomedans. In regard to primary education the Mahomedans have not fared much better, inasmuch as out of a total of 275,009 pupils in the Vernacular schools of the Presidency we find that only 33,568 are Mahomedans, which is no less than 50 per cent below the standard in the Vernacular and second standard in English these schools are mainly supported from voluntary subscriptions. They are also registered and receive a small grant in aid from Government and were heretofore accommodated in the Government school premises. The Association has also a native ladies gathering or meeting held every in the Mandar premises where essays are read and discussed by the ladies among themselves and lectures are delivered to them on useful and interesting subjects by native gentlemen.

There is also o charity section of this association which is doing much useful work among the families in this Presidency in 1876-78 by collecting money, grain and clothes and transmitting the same to friends in the districts for distribution among the sufferers. Thousands of people were then starving and many wandered from their homes and died there of hunger and never returned. Many hundred orphans left in the public hands were collected at one of the relief houses in the Sholapoor district viz. the town of Pundoor, and when the relief agency was closed and they were taken charge of by a few educated gentlemen who had established a Prarthna Sawaj there and who had taken an active part in the work of relief. The orphans were placed in a temporary accommodation, but a new building has since been erected at Pundhurpoor though the liberality of a Bombay Merchants, Mr. Chatthoorbhooj Moorarjee who contributed the sum of Rupee eight thousand for that purpose, with a view to ensure a permanency of management—the orphanage was made over to the Bombay Prarthana Sewjee by the local committee who manage the institution under the general direction of the Government. Connected with the orphanage is also a Fowdling Assyhim; where any unhappy widow who to ing Assyhim; where hershame is obliged to conceal from her friends and relations may deliver her being known and leave her unfortunate off spring to be cared for and brought up. The orphanage and Assyhim are the only Hindu Institution of their to and in this Presidency and probably in India.

It may not be out of place to mention here that there is in Bombay a widow marriage association it did active work under the late lamented Vishnu Shastri Pundit who took the lead in it and before the brunt of excommunication in connection with first Brahmin widow remainage on this side of India. The members of the Prarthana Sawajee individuals have been zealous supporters of the widow's cause nearly thirty remains ages have taken place since the prohibition was first broken through in 1869. Two or three widow intermainges have also taken place. All these mainages have been extremely happy and though they are under the burn of excommunication from the orthodox portion of the communities to which the mained couple belong they are considered respect members of native society.

The current work of the Samaj and the Theistic Association has heretofore been carried on by the members during their leisure hours but this has never been considered as at all adequate and the prospect of having men specially devoted to the cause has always been cherished. On such man was found a few years ago and placed in charge of the orphanage at Pandherpoor; another is preparing to undertake the duties of a Missionary both being supported by voluntary contributions from the members of the Bombay and Poona Samajes. Such is an outline of the history and work done by the Prartham Samaj of Bombay. Similar Samajes have been established at Poona, Ahmedabad, Surat, Ayderabad, Kurrachee, Tanna and are in the course of being established in other places with similar principles aim, and mode of work. The Samajests are for from supposing that they or the educated natives generally on this side have as yet effects anything with mention and that they painfully conscious of how much femains to be done; but what is said here will suffice to show the direction in which they are working, that they are religious without bigotory liberal without license and desirous of reform and change but not denationalized or revolutionary, and it is the object of this reuresentation to impress on your Commission the tauth that it is to the much desired high education and to it alone, that this wholesome change is due. For every one of the movements above referred to have been statertd by men, who have themselves received that education or have been directly influenced by them; and no one who knows anything of orthodox native society can for a moment doubt that any of these things would have been possible but for such high education. The committee of the Pratham saving are free to confess that many of there who did not receive education [illegible] members for [illegible] the admi[illegible]dia whence [illegible]r a really [illegible]took equal [illegible]presentative [illegible] to His Ex[illegible]ld not, on [illegible] into dis[illegible]said to me, [illegible]has heard, [illegible], the two [illegible]gnant India who are [illegible]ed to be most capable of advising it. It has rece ved more than three hundred memorials and addresses from associations, Municipal Corporations, and public individuals, signed by about two hundred thousand persons. What it carefully chose the most repre-sentative men in each province as witnesses, it has refused to listen to no man. (Cheers.) It has carefully considered every statement presented to it, quite irrespective of the testimony which had been sought for or was spontaneously offered. Meanwhile, the local members for each Province have been drawing up a separate report, dealing with the various questions entrusted to the Commission from their point of view. When the whole Commission re-assembles in Calcutta, it will have something like five thousand folio pages of printed matter before it; consisting of the evidence which the Provincial Committees have collected, the memorials or statements which they have received, and the Provincial Reports which they have drawn up. Permit me to allude to some parts of this mass of evidence bearing upon the one thing which you are most apprehensive—the future of higher education. Everywhere we have evidence that higher education has turned out a class of men who are capable of filling the highest posts in the administration; with greater ease and more and more the legal profession; and who are rapidly bringing Western medicine and surgery within reach of the masses of the people. Here in Bombay your late Sheriff and member of the Legislative Council, Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, has assured us that higher education has produced the men by whom your new mills and other steam industries are superintended, and by whom the collapse of Bombay commerce in 1866 has been retrieved. In Madras I was told by the Chief Justice that higher education was developing the old native system of joint-loans into a widely spread and most useful organisation of Mutual Societies for the supply of capital to mercantile enterprise. I shall refer further on to the testimony in favour of higher education. It suffices here to say that as regards its material results, the evidence shows that higher education has produced a generation of men who are now conducting not only the local administration, but the legal and medical professions, and the commercial and manufacturing development of the country on the new triple basis of co-operation in labour, co-operation in capital, and co-operation in thought. Therefore, the Commission acts in a manner detrimental to high education, the fault will lie not with the witnesses, but with the Commission itself. Allow me, however, to mention one or two presumptions which Lord Ripon has taken against a mischance. In the first place he has appointed to the Commission the native gentlemen who in each province are best able to defend higher education. The Hon'ble Mahomed Yusuf and the Hon'ble Maharajah Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore and the Hon'ble Bhudeb Mookerjee in Bengal; by Professor Rangaanda of the Presidency College in Madras; and by a distinguished native gentleman at the Bar, Mr. Telang, in Bombay. At the head of the Mahomedan representatives is the Hon'ble Syed Mahomed, the first and only Mussulman gentleman who has ever reached the bench of an Indian High Court. (Loud Cheers.) The Education Department, which is the natural advocate of the system which it has itself developed, is represented by five gentlemen who have acted as Directors of Public Instruction in their respective Provinces, and by other five who have held high educational appointments. These officers, together with three missionary gentlemen, whose life has been devoted to their education, command a majority in the Commission. The Government of India has, on its part, contributed to the Commission a member of its Legislative Council, a past Secretary in the Home Department, and its present Secretary in the Department of Finance. Gentlemen, I can make no promise. But His Excellency Lord Ripon has, in the constitution of the Commission, and by the command which he laid upon it, done all that was possible to collect the evident fo[illegible] institution[illegible]nies thems[illegible] than those[illegible] Indeed the[illegible] education has if anything a demoralizing effect and the committee have no hesitation in saying that the imputation can only tend to the morality of educated natives by the opponents of high education as imported in government schools and colleges are to a great extent if not entirely groundless and that in the present state of things at least it would be nothing short of a misfortune if government were to withdraw its connection from that education. There may be room for improving this system and securing better results both intellectual and moral but its abolishment must be regarded as a calamity the cause of religious, moral and social reform in India and the committee trust that your commission will give your earnest consideration to this view of the subject.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Jacob introduced the representative of the East India Association.

The address of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association was read by Mr. Dhoji A. Khari. We extract the following:—The question of education is but a small portion of the various social wants of this country, and it is absolutely necessary that the causes of its present poverty should be removed before any of its wants, whether of education or others, can be adequately supplied. Perhaps the most important remedy, we submit, is to make the whole administration less costly by a larger infusion of native agency. Then only will the people enjoy what they produce, will be able to supply all their wants, and under the guidance of high English supervision will advance in prosperity and civilization. We once more submit, therefore, that a large reduction of European agency is absolutely necessary as the great remedy for the present material and moral poverty of India. With a returning prosperity, Government will be well able to obtain the necessary means to provide to the fullest extent the educational as well as all other important wants of the country. We here wish to touch upon two points only, application to the question of education in India. We beg to urge that it is high time now, after the educational efforts of more than half a century, that all educational posts should be filled up by natives, excepting only the highest in each province, to keep pace with the national wants of this country and European progress in thought. We have heard with satisfaction that Government do not intend to recede in the least from the present extent of Native employment, and we cannot but feel that a still much larger extension of it is necessary. As one important result out of others of high education, we think it necessary to mention here that it is a great safeguard against increase in the moral and general character of the educated. When boys' schools were opened, it was difficult enough to get pupils, and for many years education was free. In the case of female education the difficulties are far greater, and the time comes when the people generally will understand the necessity and importance of female education for the sake of the social facts. It would have been a great boon if Government have hurled a Resolution from Simla at the various provinces. That method had been tried before. But it is not Lord Ripon's way of working. (Cheers.) He determined before appointing the Commission, to ascertain the local facts. He appointed a Commission, the largest and most representative ever formed in

THE HON. W. W. HUNTER'S SPEECH.

The Hon. President then rose and said:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Gentlemen,—My colleagues and I have listened with deep interest to the nine memorials and addresses which we have received to-day. For those memorials not only represent many sections of the community, bankers, merchants, and professional men, Parsees, Mahomedans, Brahmo-Theists, and Hindus, but they deal with all the chief branches of inquiry entrusted to this Commission. You are, I feel sure, too reasonable to expect any immediate reply from me with regard to certain thorny questions which you raise. But by the kindness of my colleagues, I am now able to speak, with no uncertain voice, on two of the points which the leading feature of the memorials presented to-day as indeed of most of the addresses which we have received in Southern India, is a deep-seated anxiety as to the future of higher education. In a sister Presidency that anxiety took the somewhat crude form of a suspicion that the Commission would hand over the Government colleges and high schools to the missionaries. Such a suspicion was easily dispelled by the public declarations during the Commission never contemplated a transaction of this sort. The only power which it gives to the Commission is to propose the transfer of educational institutions under efficient guarantees for the maintenance of their efficiency, to "bodies of native gentlemen," and not to missionary societies, or to foreign organisations by whatever name they may be called. (Cheers.) The apprehensions expressed in the Bombay memorials are of a more reasonable kind, and cannot be thus dismissed in a single sentence. You find that the Resolution, while urging upon us the extension of primary education, desires as far as is safe to transfer higher instruction to the grant-in-aid system from its old [illegible] management. You support The Governor-General in Council declares that this was the intention of the Government from the beginning. Indeed the Court of Directors, when laying down the present system of State education in 1854, expressly set forth the grant-in-aid system as the one to which higher education was to be made to conform. But, somehow, the actual facts of India have proved stronger than the Court of Directors' despatch, and than the successive despatches by successive Secretaries of State in the same sense. During the past twenty-eight years, higher education has been developed under these very Departments in accordance with their orders. Colleges and high schools throughout India have always been, and still are, conducted on the basis of direct State management and support, to an extent which has been interpreted as a contravention of the orders of the Home Government. The present Viceroy determined to get at the true reasons of this standing contradiction between the authoritative orders and the actual facts. He would have been unfit for Lord Ripon's way of working. (Cheers.) He determined before appointing the Commission, to ascertain the local facts. He appointed a Commission, the largest and most representative ever formed in India, whether as regards the number of its members for the admi[illegible]dia whence [illegible]r a really [illegible]took equal [illegible]presentative [illegible] to His Ex[illegible]ld not, on [illegible] into dis[illegible]said to me, [illegible]has heard, [illegible], the two [illegible]gnant India who are [illegible]ed to be most capable of advising it. It has rece ved more than three hundred memorials and addresses from associations, Municipal Corporations, and public individuals, signed by about two hundred thousand persons. What it carefully chose the most repre-sentative men in each province as witnesses, it has refused to listen to no man. (Cheers.) It has carefully considered every statement presented to it, quite irrespective of the testimony which had been sought for or was spontaneously offered. Meanwhile, the local members for each Province have been drawing up a separate report, dealing with the various questions entrusted to the Commission from their point of view. When the whole Commission re-assembles in Calcutta, it will have something like five thousand folio pages of printed matter before it; consisting of the evidence which the Provincial Committees have collected, the memorials or statements which they have received, and the Provincial Reports which they have drawn up. Permit me to allude to some parts of this mass of evidence bearing upon the one thing which you are most apprehensive—the future of higher education. Everywhere we have evidence that higher education has turned out a class of men who are capable of filling the highest posts in the administration; with greater ease and more and more the legal profession; and who are rapidly bringing Western medicine and surgery within reach of the masses of the people. Here in Bombay your late Sheriff and member of the Legislative Council, Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, has assured us that higher education has produced the men by whom your new mills and other steam industries are superintended, and by whom the collapse of Bombay commerce in 1866 has been retrieved. In Madras I was told by the Chief Justice that higher education was developing the old native system of joint-loans into a widely spread and most useful organisation of Mutual Societies for the supply of capital to mercantile enterprise. I shall refer further on to the testimony in favour of higher education. It suffices here to say that as regards its material results, the evidence shows that higher education has produced a generation of men who are now conducting not only the local administration, but the legal and medical professions, and the commercial and manufacturing development of the country on the new triple basis of co-operation in labour, co-operation in capital, and co-operation in thought. Therefore, the Commission acts in a manner detrimental to high education, the fault will lie not with the witnesses, but with the Commission itself. Allow me, however, to mention one or two presumptions which Lord Ripon has taken against a mischance. In the first place he has appointed to the Commission the native gentlemen who in each province are best able to defend higher education. The Hon'ble Mahomed Yusuf and the Hon'ble Maharajah Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore and the Hon'ble Bhudeb Mookerjee in Bengal; by Professor Rangaanda of the Presidency College in Madras; and by a distinguished native gentleman at the Bar, Mr. Telang, in Bombay. At the head of the Mahomedan representatives is the Hon'ble Syed Mahomed, the first and only Mussulman gentleman who has ever reached the bench of an Indian High Court. (Loud Cheers.) The Education Department, which is the natural advocate of the system which it has itself developed, is represented by five gentlemen who have acted as Directors of Public Instruction in their respective Provinces, and by other five who have held high educational appointments. These officers, together with three missionary gentlemen, whose life has been devoted to their education, command a majority in the Commission. The Government of India has, on its part, contributed to the Commission a member of its Legislative Council, a past Secretary in the Home Department, and its present Secretary in the Department of Finance. Gentlemen, I can make no promise. But His Excellency Lord Ripon has, in the constitution of the Commission, and by the command which he laid upon it, done all that was possible to collect the evident fo[illegible] institution[illegible]nies thems[illegible] than those[illegible] Indeed the[illegible] education has if anything a demoralizing effect and the committee have no hesitation in saying that the imputation can only tend to the morality of educated natives by the opponents of high education as imported in government schools and colleges are to a great extent if not entirely groundless and that in the present state of things at least it would be nothing short of a misfortune if government were to withdraw its connection from that education. There may be room for improving this system and securing better results both intellectual and moral but its abolishment must be regarded as a calamity the cause of religious, moral and social reform in India and the committee trust that your commission will give your earnest consideration to this view of the subject.

THE PRATHNA SOMAJ.

Mr. Telang introduced the representative of the Prarthna Somaj of Bombay.

The managing Committee of the Prathana Samaj of Bombay in addressing their pleasure at your advent to this city desire to address to you a few words on the subject of equcation, in special reference to its higher aspect now occupying your attention, for though not connected with any institution established for imparting higher education the Samaj, as will presently be shown, is greatly indebted to the indirect influence of that education and the Committee gladly avail themselves of this opportunity of laying their views of the matter before you. The Prarthana Samaj of Bombay in its principles, aims, and objects constitutes with the movement known in other Presidencies by the name of Brahma Somaj and may be considered as a branch of it. It was founded in 1887 and was the result of a spontaneous desire on the part of a number of educated Hindu gentlemen for their religious, moral and social improvement and general progress and reform among their countrymen generally. There is reason to believe that the movement is sympathised with by educated Parsis and Mahomedans the Samaj has yet been joined only by Hindus and courts amongst members those who have distinguished themselves at College and University and hold respectable dositich in Society and in the profession of law, medicine, engineering and in the Government service. Most of them are from Government colleges and schools and a few from missionary institutions. The Samaj meets at least once a week at the Mandir or temple for the purpose of public worship and the services are conducted by some of the members in turn generally in Marathi sometimes in Guzerati and Hindi and but very sarely in English. Besides this it is understood that the members hold daily religious services in their own houses for the benefit of themselves and their panities. The religious services in the Mandir are open to persons of all creeds and castes. The building in which religious services and other meetings connected with the movement are held was constructed at an outlay of about rupees twenty-six thousand; the funds being collected by subscriptions from members and donations from sympathisers and friend of reform as will be seen from the accompanying little little boots, entitled a brief history of the Prarthana Mandir published in 1877. Immediately conneted with the Samaj is a body styled the Theistic Association established in 1871 for the discussion of religious and moral subjects for keeping up the interest felt in this movement, all members of the Samaj are members of this association with outsiders who though friendly to the cause are not prepared to accept the principles of the Samaj in their entirely and to become members. This association carries on several useful undertaking. One section of it started about ten years ago a pice-paper called the Subodh Patrika which still carried on. It also publishes occasional tracts and pamphlets on religious and social subjects. Another section has opened and carried on night schools for the purpose of imparting gratuitous institution to adult as well as juvenile members of the working and poorer classes of Bombay, who cannot afford to attend day-schools. There are now three such night schools; one on the Kalbadavie-road, one in Girgaum, and one at Gamdevi. The total number of pupils in these schools exceed two

Master Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee Divecha carrying off the first and second prize, respectively.

The proceedings terminated after the usual distribution of flowers, and the members of the Commission were loudly cheered when they left the hall.

STUDENTS L. AND S. SOCIETY'S GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

From the Town Hall the members of the Commission, except Mr. Lee-Warner, drove over, about 5-30 p. m., to the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, where a distribution of prizes to the girls of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society was to take place. Rao Saheb Narayen Vishnoo Baput, Curator of the Government Central Book Depôt, who is the president of the Society, gave a short history of its origin and progress. There were at present three schools in charge of the Society, namely, the Jugunnath Sunkersett School, the Bhau Daji School, and the Bhuswandas school, educating 247 girls in all. The average age of the pupils is about ten years, and the total cost is about Rs. 3,500. The funds amount to about Rs. 50,000; and the interest on this funded capital, together with subscriptions from the members, and the grant-in-aid, were found barely adequate for the maintenance of the schools. With the present income, the committee were unable to improve the status of the schools, which had arrived at a stage where they are stationary. They had no hope of advancing. Mr. Baput trusted that the pictures he had drawn of the present condition of the schools would impress upon the minds of the members of the Bombay committee that the schools were sadly in need of an increased grant-in-aid.

Some of the girls sang a few songs in Marathi, which were much applauded. The following tribute to the virtues of the Queen-Empress was greatly appreciated by all present:—

Victoria, with imperial honours crowned,
Now sways the land from Delhi's classic ground.
What joyous tidings fill the gladsome breeze,
Light on the land, and float on circling seas!
For years of peace which Albion's first bath blest,
And Art and Science roused from idle rest,
For life and hearth secured from nameless fears
Which haunted India's sons in bygone years,
A grateful nation, bright with sunny smiles,
A prayer breathes, O Queen of British Isles!
Long live the jubilee, the solemn hour, [power.
Which crowned thy laureled brow with Cæsar's
Our virtuous Sovereign, ever since the day
When rebel hosts in madness turned to bay,
The sceptre sways, with strong yet gentle hand,
O'er various peoples of this noble land—
A wondrous land, begirt with ambient brine,
Where gold and gem affluent deck the mine,
And waving plains with golden harvest shine.
Our Sovereign sits, thus led by heaven's hand,
Enthroned as glorious Empress of the land,
Where Dharma once a monarch's wordh displayed,
The Mogul, then the immortal Moslem swayed.
Long may the name of that historic ground
Through unborn times and distant climes resound!
Long may her royal sons and daughters share,
With th' august Queen this orient empire rare!
Our prayer such to him—the Primary Cause—
Who rules the Universe with mystic laws.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hunter, after distributing prizes of books to the most successful girls, said the visit to this school was the last of a long bout of visits paid by the Commission during the day to a number of institutions in the city. In the morning they saw the schools of the Parsee Girls' School Association, a branch of the Society's schools; and they had come back, after visiting several other institutions, to the hall where they began; and he and the members of the Commission were glad that they ended where they began. The history given of the schools showed what a society of young men banded together could do in a cause they had taken to heart. The society, which was established originally for the children of members, had in the prosecution of their labours established these schools. He was glad to find that the Government had done in regard to them what it ought to have done, and had extended a helping hand to them. He hoped that they would continue to receive support. The members of the Commission, Mr. Hunter said, would do their utmost to expand female education in this country on a truly national basis. They would not ask what race or religion the girls of a school belonged to: but if any one asked them for help to a female school, they would help it to their utmost. (Loud applause.) The Commission wished the committee of the school every prosperity in their undertakings, success to the labours of the teachers, and to the girls a happy childhood and a happy womanhood. (Renewed applause.)

The members of the Commission had garlands of flowers placed round their necks, and with bouquets in their hands they wished the meeting good-bye.

MADRAS.

A SERIOUS LAND-SLIP.—An accident which, in reporting phraseology, "might have been attended with fatal results," occurred at Royapooram between 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. The scene of occurrence was the new drainage works that [illegible] carried on by the Municipality. The [illegible] at work in the excavation, and [illegible] was being thrown up above. [illegible] Assistant Engineer, happen[illegible] at the time; and, [illegible] timely assistance, [illegible] en a loss of [illegible] Smith [illegible] be[illegible] The [illegible] the [illegible] of many [illegible] fear of injuries [illegible] minutes of the most [illegible] extricated. There was [illegible] natives, but they rendered [illegible] the way of rescuing the sufferers.—*Madras Times.*

THE SALEM RIOTS.

FURTHER TRIALS BY THE ADDITIONAL SESSION COURT.

SALEM, Oct. 28.

THE trial of the 54 prisoners, after extending over nearly a whole week, was brought to a conclusion yesterday, and with it the first Court of Additional Special Sessions. The charges were of a very serious character, including those of the murder of an idiot boy, and 2 children; the former having been fearfully mutilated by the Hindus, so much so that he died from the injuries inflicted; and the two latter, boys of a tender age, having been thrown into the flames of the burning mosque. In a few days I shall, thanks to Mr. Wigram and Mr. MacIver, be in a position to send you not only the judgment in this case, but those also in the cases in which the batches of 5, 11 and 4 prisoners, respectively, were recently convicted. In the meantime, I may mention that, of the 54 accused who have been before the Sessions Court for the past week, 22 were acquitted, the remaining 32 being convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one to seven years. With this case the Court of Sessions has adjourned until the 6th proximo.

REMOVAL FROM SALEM OF THE RECENTLY CONVICTED RINGLEADERS.

The first batch of the recently convicted ringleaders was taken away last night by the mail-train to Madras. It consisted of Sundrum Chetty, the merchant, Manickum Mudali, the Native Surgeon, Vencatachella Mudali, the Local Fund Overseer, and Gurunatha Iyer, the Central Jail Clerk. The removal appears to have been quite sudden. The hour at which they were called upon to start was about 3 p.m., and at a few minutes after 4 they had left the jail, under an escort consisting of about 35 Police constables and officers, for the Suramungaium Station. In their prison dress it was difficult to identify them; they were garbed in full jail uniform, caps and blankets complete and manacled. On arrival at the Railway station, they were placed just outside the Telegraph office, within the building, and had not been seated many minutes before an immense crowd, which gained admittance by every available door and opening, congregated on the platform, in the endeavour to catch a glimpse of them. It was freely rumoured, both on the railway premises and in the town, that a telegram had been received from the High Court directing the authorities here not to remove any of the prisoners concerned in the ringleader's case until further orders. This, I presume, mean that the High Court had, as prayed for, suspended sentence until the appeal now before it had been fully argued and decided. Although I made inquiries, however, I could not trace this rumour to any reliable source. But I was assured that the message had been received by one of the lawyers here, who is interested in the fate of the condemned; this, of course, was no authority upon which the Police could act, and as [illegible] authorities had, up to the departure of the train, [illegible] no official intimation of any such order, th[illegible] I have named above were taken aw[illegible] by this time safe in Madras. Accom[illegible]ny, same train was the brother of Vencat[illegible] and several relations of the oth[illegible]achella, the Jailor, and Inspectors Swe[illegible]ers. Mr. [illegible]rs, were on the platform and, [illegible]ney, Lowe, assembled was very large, [illegible] although the [illegible] surveyed an unusual numb[illegible] and last night's [illegible]ost order was maintain[illegible]er of passengers, [illegible]d.—*Madras Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

LUCKNOW is now [illegible] PREPARING FOR THE VICEROY.—Lucknow is rapidly assuming the appearance of a vast "camp town," and what with the advent of the [illegible]nt equipages of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Secretariat, and the numerous clerks and their families, added to the preparations in full swing for the still larger encampments to be formed for the accommodation of the Viceregal party and the military escorts, the Oudh capital will ere long present all the outward aspects of a country occupied by an army in warfare and a town in regular military possession.—*Express.*

THE PESHAWAR RAILWAY.—A correspondent at Peshawar writes:—"The Commander-in-Chief is to be here on the 5th November, and the Viceroy on the 17th. We look forward with loyal delight to their coming; more especially because their expected arrival is making the Railway authorities push on the Railway. The line is now open as far as the City Station, three miles away from the Cantonment; but it is to be open as far as Cantonments soon after the 1st November, which will be a great convenience. A temporary station is to be built near the General's house; which will only be available for passengers, as goods will not be received or delivered there. The permanent station will not be ready till next year, we are told. It is to be built on the late 16th Bengal Cavalry Parade ground.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 30th October, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 8 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah. 29·788
Temperature of the Air	79·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·3
Dew Point	67·9
Relative humidity of Air	·697
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.).	86·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	71·0
General Direction of Wind*	NE. E, ENE, WNW, N.W, N, & S.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	193.

* From 10-30 a. m. to 10-30 a. m.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....Dollars 2,350,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s
CELEBRATED MADEIRAS,
Specially bottled for the Indian Markets.

Labelled.	Sealed.	Price.
Selected	White	Rs. 22 per Doz.
Old Particular	Green	„ 25 „
Choice Reserve	Black	„ 28 „

REMINGTON & Co.

IN THE ENGLISH HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.
(BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND," because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

SPARKLING WINE.
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 37 0	„ 39 0
Goldlack, extra dry	„ 42 0	„ 44 0

From the CHAMPAGNER FABRIK SCHLOSS RHEINBERG.

Sparkling Hock	Rs. 30 0	...
Moselle	„ 30 0	...
Rheinberg Carte Blanche	„ 30 0	...
Johannisberg Cabinet	„ 34 0	...

CHAMPAGNE.

Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	„ 35 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	..

MOSELLE.

Braunenberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	..
Josephshoefer (do.)	„ 24 0	..
Sparkling Moselle	„ 32 0	...

STILL HOCKS,
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Deidesheimer	Rs. 17 0	...
Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	...
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	Rs. 25 0
Hochheimer	„ ..	„ 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	..

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. ...	Rs. 17 0
Moselblumchen	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Forsteberger	„ ..	„ 21 0
Braunenberger	„ 20 0	„ 23 0
Hochheimer	„ 20 0	„ ..
Liebfraumilch	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Hernecasteler-Rosenberg	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Josephshofer	„ 29 0	„ 32 0
Rudesheimer	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Steinberger	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Marcobrunner	„ 41 0	„ 44 0
Scharzberger	„ 42 0	„ 45 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Luncy Blanche	Rs. 30 0	...
From L. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Chateau Yquem	„ 47 0	„ ...

CLARETS.
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Erands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	..
Cru de Barreyre	„ 18 0	..
Chateau La Begorce	„ 24 0	..
Leoville St. Julien	„ 28 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPUNN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	„ 13 0	„ 15 0
Haut Canon	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Margaux	„ 19 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 26 0	„ 28 0
„ Mouton Rothschild	„ 36 0	„ ..

BRANDY.

G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 22 0	..
F. Demandier & Co.'s * stars	„ 22 0	..
Do. do. ** stars	„ 30 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Barn Gold	J. M. & Spun „ 25 0	..
	„ 30 0	..
Fromy & Rogee's Cognac	„ 24 0	..
Do. do. *** stars	„ 30 0	..
Do, do. *** „ (very old)	„ 34 0	..
Adr. Monnard & Co.'s *** Cognac	„ 26 0	..
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac *** stars (very old)	„ 34 0	...

BEER.

	Per doz pints.
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	Rs. 5 8 Rs. 6 0
Munich Export Beer	„ 6 8 „ ..
St. Pauli	„ 6 8 „ 4 0
Pilsner	„ 6 0 „ 4 0

SUNDRIES.

	Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs. 17 8 ..
Swiss Bitters from Alpine Plants	„ 24 0 Rs. 27 0
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	„ 39 0 ..
Kummel (a delicious liqueur)	„ 25 0 ..
Do. do. (finest)	„ 30 0 ..
Real Italian Olive Oil, very large bottles	„ 14 0 ..
Holyrood Whisky	„ 16 0 ...
Deviled Lobsters at 6 annas a tin.	...

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or references for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of [illegible] per cent.

VOLKART BR[illegible] OTHERS,
Bombay, 5th September, 1882. Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Apollo P[illegible] Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta. [illegible]treet, Bombay.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT ENTERTAINMENT.

AS it is desirable to CLOSE the ACCOUNTS, the undersigned request that SUBSCRIBERS whose promised contributions remain UNPAID will be good enough to SEND the same to the National Bank of India as early as possible.

It is also requested that those who have Bills against the Committee will kindly present them at once to the Honorary Secretaries.

N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 12th October, 1882.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

BOWACK, STEPHENS & CO.
MAZAGON IRON WORKS,
BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILERMAKERS,
IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, COPPERSMITHS, &c.

WORKS
SITUATED BETWEEN THE P. & O. AND B. I. S. N. COMPANIES' DOCKYARDS,
ADJOINING THE MAZAGON BUNDER.

WE have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as above.
JAMES BOWACK.
THOMAS STEPHENS.

LITTLE'S
SOLUBLE PHENYLE,
THE SAFEST, CHEAPEST, CLEANEST, AND MOST EFFICACIOUS
SANITARY AGENT
YET DISCOVERED.

RECOMMENDED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
DESTROYS DISEASE, OVERPOWERS SMELL, WORKS WONDERS AS A CURATIVE AGENT, DEODORISER, AND DISINFECTANT.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN INDIA,
GEO. BAIRD & CO.,
NO. 63, MODY-BAY, FACING TRAMWAY LINE.
To be had—BOMBAY: TREACHER & CO.; KEMP & CO.; B. PHILLIPS & CO.; THOMSON & TAYLOR; BOLTON & CO.; M. RENNARD; JAMES PEARSE; BARTON & CO.; W. J. ESSAI; D. FERD. FERNADES & CO.; E. S. MADON & CO.; B.K. NANDODEAR and H. F. COLLUNWALLA & CO.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENTS.

AS UNDER WE QUOTE OUR SCALE OF CHARGES.

	Rs.	a.
Making plain Morning Robe	2	0
„ Morning Robe (gathered and pleated)	2	8
„ plain coloured and white Cotton Dresses	3	0
„ coloured and white Cotton Dresses, with complicated frills and gauging	4	8
„ Stuff and Fancy Materials, Merinos, Alpacas, and Serges, &c., plain	4	8
„ „ „ with frills, gauging or trimming	6	0
„ Silk or Satin Dresses, slightly trimmed	7	0
„ „ „ elaborately trimmed	8	12

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP EXTRA RUPEE ON THE ABOVE RATES.

BEST WORKMANSHIP AND FIT GUARANTEED.

CATALOGUES NOW READY FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD-MARKET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WE continue to receive regular weekly shipments of our well-known

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

It is now about 16 years since we introduced these Watches in this country. During this time their quality has been unceasingly improved by our manufactory year for year, so that they are now unquestionably by ar superior to Watches generally sold in India at considerably higher rates.

These watches are always in stock:—

In open-faced silver cases	Rs. 25
Do. hunting „	„ 26*
Do. half-hunting „	„ 27*

The Watches marked * are also in stock in extra heavy sterling silver cases and of superior finish, at Rs. 35.

GUARANTEE ONE YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

THACKER AND CO., LD.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as he is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by suit names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets
pare Instrument s.

Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Do. Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.

Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Detail Paper.
Sketching Blocks.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying Ink in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.
Telephone number 58.

PLATED WARE.

ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL WEDDING PRESENTS.

THE UNITED SERVICE VEGETABLE DISH,

Consisting of four pieces, viz., the Cover, the triflanged Divider, which is removeable at pleasure, the Dish which is detachable, and the Warmer or under part, which can be used separately.
Particular attention is directed to this very compact and useful Article.
Richly Electro-Silvered on best Nickel Silver ... ... from Rs. 85 to Rs. 100 each.

THE CARLTON CLUB SIDE DISHES,

With Revolving Cover, which cannot be displaced.
In the above elegant and really serviceable Entrée Dish, the cover simply turns on two centres, and is made to revolve *under the Dish* where it is not visible. It has been largely purchased by connoisseurs in the good things of this life.
Price of the one Dish, with one Strainer and two loose Dishes ... ... Rs. 80 0
*** The Carlton Dish is superbly manufactured in every respect, and is richly silvered.

PATENT DOUBLE WATER JUG, OR ICE PITCHER,

Of Electro-Silver, in several patterns, plain or chased. These Jugs have a lining within the outer body, or, in other words, are made double throughout; thus protected, it has been found by experiments that Ice Water can be preserved in these Jugs at a lower temperature for a much longer time than in the ordinary earthenware jugs ... ... From Rs. 45 to Rs. 75 each.

BEEFSTEAK, OR SIDE OVAL DISHES,

Each in four pieces, the set of four forming 15 Dishes at pleasure.
The "St. James's" pattern, much admired for its neatness combined with elegance, of plain oval shape, with beaded mountings, best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished.
Per set of four Dishes, Cash from ... ... Rs. 250 or Rs. 80 each.

USEFUL SUNDRIES.

	Rs.	a.
Breakfast Cruets, in numerous elegant patterns, from	8	0
Biscuit Boxes, a very choice assortment of artistic patterns	„ 18	0
Butter Dishes, a variety of attractive patterns	„ 18	0
Cruet Frames, three, four, or six bottles	„ 12	0
Claret Jugs, with Metal Glass or Porcelain Body	„ 20	0
Candlesticks, with straight or Tulip shades, per pair	„ 20	0
Cake Baskets, in many ornamental designs ...	„ 25	0
Ice Pails, several descriptions	from 10	0
Ice Pitchers, the best manufactured	„ 45	0
Inkstands, a great variety, suitable for presentation	„ 8	0
Knife Rests, in numerous devices, per pair ...	„ 3	0
Muffineers, in cases or separately	„ 7	0
Menu Stands, Shell, Crown, Bird and other patterns, per dozen	„ 6	0
Napkin Rings, in cases of six, or separately ...	„ 1	0
Pickle Frames, two clear Cut Glass Bottles ...	„ 25	0

DETAILED LIST ON APPLICATION.

COURT AND CO.,

10 A, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE always on hand READY for immediate use a large selection of following:—

Deck Suits for Morning Wear	7	8 to 16	8	Best Linen Cuffs	doz.	10	0
Travelling Suits	20	0 to 28	0	Linen Faced Cuffs	doz.	1	0
Warm Suits, Chevoit, &c. ...	30	0 to 35	0	Overland Trunks, best make from ...		27	0
Warm Overcoats, or Ulsters ...	38	0 to 50	0	Solid Leather Portmanteaus ...		40	0
Best White Shirts Bands ...	each	4	4	Railway Portmanteaus		13	0
Do. do. Collars ...		4	8	Tan Canvass Courier Bags ...		8	0
Best Oxford do. ...		5	0	Soiled Linen Bags		5	
Best Flannel and Silk Wool Cardigan Jackets, very Warm	10	0 to 12	8	Gladstone, or Expanding Bags ...		28	8
Dressing Gowns	10	0 to 25	0	Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete		30	0
Warm Lamb's Wool, Under Vests	each	6	8	Travelling Baths, with inside Baskets	from	30	0
Do. do. Pants ...	pair	6	8	Travelling Pillows		1	8
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	8	8	Resais or Quilts	from	5	8
Super Merino Socks	per doz.	20	0	Scotch Mauds and Rugs ...	from	16	0
Very Warm Lamb's Wool Socks	per doz.	25	0	Cambric Hankerchiefs ...	per doz.	5	0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30	0	Metal Soap Boxes		2	0
Knicker-Bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3	8	Sponges	from	1	8
Heather Ribbed Cotton ...	pair	3	8	Sponge Bags	from	1	8
Gauze Merino Under Vests, per ½ doz.		15	0	Rug Straps		1	8
Extra Super Gauze Vests, do.		15	0	Leather Purses		2	0
Stout Merino Vest	each	5	8	Sovereign Boxes		2	12
Stout Merino Pants	each	6	8	Razors, Ready for use		2	0
Gauze Merino Pants	each	6	8	Shaving Brushes		2	8
Warm Gloves	1	8		Nail Brushes		1	0
Warm Mufflers	2	0		Tooth Brushes		0	8
Travelling Caps		4	8	Hair Brushes		4	0
Best Tweed Hats		4	8	Military Hair Brushes in Leather Case		10	8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.	5	8	Nail Scissors		2	0
Linen Faced Collars	doz.	0	8				

Overland Chairs, a large assortment ... from Rs. 4-8.

Suits, Ulsters, made to measure in a few hours' notice.

THORPE AND CO.,

MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

THE LARGEST STOCK of INSTRUMENTS in India to select from

THE GENUINE SCHIEDMAYER OF STUTTGART
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

STONE'S LG A (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE.

THIS ALE has been Specially Brewed by Messrs. BASS and Co. at our request, to meet the demand there appears to be for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied.

It is brewed, as usual, of the finest materials obtainable, and with the exception that it is lighter being in strength the same as the German and other light Beers) differs in no respect from the Ale so long associated with Messrs. Bass & Co.'s and our own names.

STONE AND SON,
16, GEORGE-STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

D. W. D.
FINEST IRISH WHISKY.

THE DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THESE unequalled WHISKIES are distilled *exclusively* in POT STILLS from the best Grain and with the celebrated North Dublin Brewing Water, used only by the Dublin Whisky Distillery Company, Limited, and one other Distillery in Ireland.

One Leaf Fine Old	...	...R. 26 0
Three Leaves Finest Old	...	... „ 27 8

BOTTLED IN BOND IN DUBLIN FOR INDIA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

SHIRTS.

DRESS SHIRTS.
Finest quality, perfect fit ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

WHITE SHIRTS.
Double sewn and durable... ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 22.

FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Latest patterns from Paris ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Pure Australian Wool, Shrunk,... ... ...Rs. 8-8 each.

SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS.
Cool, absorbing, and durable.
The very best goods ... ...Rs. 9 each.

OXFORD CLOTH & ZEPHYR SHIRTS.
Best quality procurable ... ...Rs. 5-8 each.

PURE SILK SHIRTS.
A great luxury ... ...Rs. 12-8 each.

SLEEPING SUITS.
Ready made or to order, All materials.

All shirts are cut, and the workmanship superintended by an experienced English Cutter.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
2, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

NOTICES.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

WE have TAKEN over the AGENCY of the above Company from Messrs. W. M. MACAULAY & Co.
EWART, LATHAM & CO.,
Bombay, 30th October, 1882.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS,
No. 42, MEADOW STEET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

BEST INVALID'S PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents. Per dozen Quarts, cash Rs. 28. Per dozen Pints, cash Rs. 14. Single bottle at Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-4. Trial order is solicited. D. FERNANDES & Co., Dispensing and Family Chemists, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decauville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,
UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
AND A COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
BRACING HILL CLIMATE.
Separate establishments for Boarding Boys and Girls.

FOR PROSPECTUSES, &C., APPLY TO
HEAD MASTER.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, in Voluntary Liquidation.

NOTICE.

A GENER